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VOL. XCIV. NO. 53 VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1905. FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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VERSUS
FICTION

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or to take paint against a sea of trouble
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(With apologies to the late W. S.)
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Roosevelt on U. S. Policy

President Addresses Gathering of Ten Thousand at Chataugua.

Explains Application of Monroe Doctrine and Its Effects.

Further Legislation Is Advisable for the Regulation of the Trusts.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—President Roosevelt arrived here this morning and delivered an address before the Chautauqua assembly. When he appeared on the platform he was greeted by 10,000 people and given an ovation. He said in part:

"I wish to speak to you on one feature of our national foreign policy and one feature of our national domestic policy. The Monroe doctrine is not a part of international law, but it is the fundamental feature of our entire foreign policy so far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, and it has more and more been meeting with recognition abroad. The reason why it is meeting with this recognition is because we have not allowed it to become fossilized, but have allowed our construction of its meaning to suit the changes and conditions on this hemisphere. Fossilization of course means death, whether to an individual, a government or a doctrine. It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility of exercising that right. When we announce a policy such as the Monroe doctrine, we thereby commit ourselves to accepting the consequences of the policy, and these consequences from time to time alter.

"Let us look for a moment at what the Monroe doctrine really is. It forbids the territorial encroachment of non-American powers on American soil. Its purpose is partly to secure this nation against seeing great military powers obtain new footholds in the western hemisphere, and partly to secure to our fellow-republics south of us the chance to develop along their own lines without being oppressed or conquered by non-American powers.

Monroe Doctrine Respected

"As we have grown more and more powerful, our advocacy of this doctrine has been received with more and more respect, but what has tended most to give the doctrine standing among the nations is our growing willingness to show that we not only mean what we say and are prepared to back it up, but that we recognize our obligations to foreign people no less than we insist upon our own rights. We cannot permanently adhere to the Monroe doctrine unless we succeed in making it evident in the first place that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south of us; second, that we do not intend to permit it to be used by any of these republics as a shield to protect that republic from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations; third, that inasmuch as by this doctrine we prevent other nations from interfering on this side of the water, we shall ourselves in good faith try to help those of other republics who are in need of such help up to peace and order.

"I do not want to see any foreign power take possession, permanently or temporarily, of the customs houses of an American republic in order to enforce its obligations, and as an alternative we may be forced at any time to do so ourselves.

Need of "the Big Stick"

"In the interest of justice it is necessary to exercise the police power so as to show charity and helpful generosity. But something can even now be done toward the end in view. That something, for instance, this nation has done as regards Cuba, and is now trying to do as regards San Domingo.

"San Domingo has now made an appeal to us to help it, and not only every principle of wisdom, but every generous instinct within us, bids us respond to the appeal. The conditions in San Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse, until recently all society was on the verge of dissolution. Fortunately just at this time a wise ruler sprung up in San Domingo, who with his colleagues saw the dangers threatening their beloved country and appealed to the friendship of their great and powerful neighbor to help them. The immediate threat came to them in the shape of foreign intervention. The previous rulers of San Domingo had recklessly incurred debts, and owing to internal disorders she had no means of paying the debts.

"The patience of her foreign creditors had become exhausted, and at least one foreign nation was on the point of intervention, and was only prevented from intervening by the unofficial assurance of this government that it would itself strive to help San Domingo in her hour of need.

International Debt Collector

"Of the debts incurred, some were just, while some were not of a character which really renders it obligatory on or proper for San Domingo to pay them in full. But she could not pay any of them at all unless some stability was assured. Accordingly the executive department of our govern-

(Continued on Page Two.)

THORPE'S old English GINGER BEER has a smack of its own

"Thorpe's old-fashioned English ginger beer is prepared from an original English receipt in the possession of the vendors from the finest Jamaica ginger, specially selected for them for the last fifteen years by a leading wholesale London firm."

JAPAN'S TWO ESSENTIALS ARE ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE

Russia Promptly Refuses to Accept Two Principal Points Demanded by Baron Komura as Basis of Peace.

FLAW IN THE CREDENTIALS OF THE JAPANESE

Terms Have Welded All Muscovite Factions and Czar and Country Now Stands Solidly at M. Witte's Back.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 11.—Russia's reply to the Japanese terms of peace will be delivered by M. Witte to Baron Komura at 9.30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The reply is written, there being two texts, one in French, the other in English. On the two crucial points, indemnity and the cession of Sakhalien, the reply is absolute non-possimus. Other points are accepted as a basis for discussion, while still others are accepted conditionally. The reply is rather long, because in enumerating the conditions upon which discussion is admitted, and those upon which consideration is declined, reasons and arguments are given. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are expected to ask for an immediate adjournment to examine and prepare their reply. M. Witte will probably intimate that the Russian plenipotentiaries expect the Japanese to display as much expedition as they (the Russians) have shown in the preparation of their response. Monday, therefore, is expected to be the day on which the real discussion will begin. Neither side wants to indulge in diplomatic sparring. The time for fencing is over and less than a week must decide whether a basis of peace is possible.

Japanese Involved Tactics

The tactics of the Japanese are inscrutable. They have shown throughout the war their ability to guard their secrets, military, naval and diplomatic, and now not the remotest clue comes from behind their closed doors as to whether they are prepared to make substantial concession. Silence and secrecy are their watchwords. But if the conditions as submitted constitute their last word, hope of peace may be regarded as having disappeared if the feeling reflected in Russian cities is a true criterion, and that no substantial concessions on the main issues will be made is the belief in both Russian and Japanese circles.

Tonight in the inner camps of both plenipotentiaries

The Deepest Pessimism Reigns

M. Witte, it is positively known, believes the prospects of an agreement are so remote as to be practically nil. He has no desire to prolong the agony, and instead of fencing when the plenipotentiaries come together after the Japanese have had the opportunity to examine the reply, there is strong reason to believe he will not only welcome, but will insist upon immediate discussion of all the proposed bases. So pessimistic is he that he has already been talking to his colleagues of his plans when rupture comes. Before sailing for home he contemplates a brief visit to Chicago.

That the Japanese terms in so far as they touch the main points

Will Not Be Withdrawn

or materially modified is the opinion of the most competent authorities on the ground who will talk for publication, namely, Julio Kumpei Matsumato, a member of the Japanese parliament, who is here as financial emissary of Japan. "The conditions in their broad outlines," said he tonight, "have been substantially understood to us in Japan, and the Russians will be much mistaken if they imagine the Japanese will not insist upon the chief points, the indemnity and the concession of Sakhalien."

"To surrender either is impossible. If Baron Komura should yield on these points, public feeling in Japan would be so strong that he would be murdered on his return to Japan. We must be reimbursed for the cost of the war, and we have

National Claims to Sakhalien

which we have never forgotten. Japan has no desire to humiliate Russia more than is necessary, and even now is seeking to avoid wounding Russian susceptibilities, but public opinion in Japan is absolutely so firm on the main issues that no Japanese statesman could possibly dare to withdraw the terms which have been proposed as the basis of peace."

Flaw in Credentials

A very remarkable state of affairs exists regarding the credentials of the Japanese plenipotentiaries and the end is not yet. Notwithstanding yesterday's official statement that with the exchange of credentials all difficulties upon that point had been removed, the Associated Press learns authoritatively that the matter is still in issue. After the failure of Baron Komura to produce his credentials at the first session on Wednesday, an English copy was communicated to M. Witte with the statement that it was a copy, but the paper was in no wise attested. At yesterday's session Baron Komura submitted the original in Japanese, but of course no member of the Russian mission could read it. M. Witte's credentials, on the contrary, while in Russian, were accompanied by a certified copy in French, which bore the signature of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs. M. Witte has returned to Baron Komura the copy of the latters credentials in the expectation that he would forthwith receive an attested copy of the translation, but up to noon today he had received nothing.

Russians' Powers Complete

The difference in the powers conferred upon the two sets of plenipotentiaries also raises a very delicate point, one of the greatest moment. In the Russian credentials the Emperor of Russia pledges his word of honor to sign any treaty which receives the approval of M. Witte. The power conferred upon M. Witte to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace is absolute. No restrictions are made. The ratification of the Emperor is pledged in advance. Baron Komura's credentials, on the contrary, provide that any treaty negotiations by Baron Komura must receive the imperial ratification of the Emperor of Japan. They involve the reservation on the part of the Emperor of Japan of the right to reject the treaty. This divergence in the character of the credentials is so vital that M. Witte has communicated to Baron Komura an official diplomatic note wherein he notifies the Japanese chief plenipotentiary that, while he stands ready to exercise the full powers conferred upon him, in view of the limitations placed upon the powers of the Japanese chief negotiator, he regards it as only proper that he should consider his powers limited in the same way. In other words, unless the powers of Baron Komura are increased to make them co-equal with those conferred upon M. Witte, Emperor Nicholas will have the right to ratify or reject any treaty that is negotiated.

Matter Has Been Adjusted

Mr. Sato when asked by the Associated Press concerning the matter, replied that the official statement issued yesterday concerning the exchange of credentials covered the matter. He declined to admit that any new issue had been raised.

Some feeling of irritation is displayed by the Japanese over the publication of the peace terms. "We understood," said one of the Japanese, sarcastically, "that the peace terms were to be considered in the naval stores building at the Portsmouth navy yard, and not in the newspapers."

Admire Witte's Promptness

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12—(2:50 a. m)—The news of the speedy completion of M. Witte's reply came as a surprise to the Russian public, as a delay at least until Monday was anticipated to permit a consultation at Peterhof.

Though M. Witte had ample powers to draft a reply at Portsmouth, the foreign office shared the view that the response would be withheld until Monday. M. Witte's initiative and decision have evoked the admiration of the Russians, accustomed as they are to delay in matters of a similar nature.

Japan's demands, as predicted, have served to array the Russian government and people.

Under the Same Banner

for the first time since the beginning of the war, and it is evident that M. Witte will find almost solid support at his back, whichever answer he may make to Baron Komura.

The government permitted and managed the publication of the press despatches containing the Japanese conditions, which like a fiery cross rallied Russia's disunited clans—reactionary, conservative, liberal and radical. With scarcely an exception every voice is raised

Urging Government to Hold Out

against Japan's principal demands. The Associated Press correspondents talked yesterday with leading men of the various classes, and all declared that a continuance of the war would be better than the acceptance of such terms. The same spirit is manifested in almost every newspaper office, the radical organs ranging alongside of the Novoe Vremya, while the Russ today declares: "If these are Japan's conditions, all hope of peace has vanished."

Indignation is also growing over what is regarded as a doubtful procedure on the part of the Japanese with regard to their credentials, and many are asking what is the real reason underlying their action.

"Reasonable and Legitimate"

London, Aug. 12.—"Reasonable and legitimate" is generally the verdict of the London newspapers on the Japanese peace terms, which are discussed entirely from the text furnished by the Associated Press of the exclusive information regarding Japan's conditions. The press in a chorus urges Russia to accept the terms and avoid further bloodshed, and ensure a lasting peace. All the newspapers argue entirely from a Japanese standpoint, but it is generally conceded that the fact that the negotiations are now almost certain to continue is in itself a long step towards peace. The more conservative papers believe that the terms afford

A Chance for Bargaining

and suggest that it is not improbable that Japan finally will yield on the questions of fishing rights, interned ships and other minor points. On the main question of reimbursement and the cession of Sakhalien, however, there is no division of opinion.

The Daily Telegraph says: "There is both an ancient and a modern precedent on the side of Japan. Our allies mean what they say, and they meant what they said prior to the war. Is there going to be a repetition of the blunder of thinking that Japan's irreducible minimum is reducible?"

German Opinion of Terms

Berlin, Aug. 11.—The foreign office, without giving judgment on the equitableness of the Japanese peace terms, obtained exclusively by the Associated Press, believes that the conference will continue until an agreement is reached. The foreign office is convinced that the desire of both powers for peace is strong enough to lead to mutual surrenders.

Abstracts of the conditions were circulated quickly among the diplomatic agencies, where they are considered extreme. The prevailing view is that Russia cannot be expected to accept them, but that they are not an impossible first demand and that negotiations may begin on the basis of these declarations to ultimately conclude on something quite different. The publication of the peace terms produced no effect on the Bourse unless it was an indisposition to trade in Russian securities until something further is known.

Objections Signify Nothing

Berlin, Aug. 12.—The newspapers this morning seem disinclined as a whole to express their opinion of the Japanese peace terms. Russian utterances at Portsmouth and St. Petersburg pronouncing the terms unacceptable are treated here as signifying nothing. It is pointed out that the French talked the same way in 1871 concerning the cession of Alsace-Loraine, but that they agreed to it rather than prosecute a hopeless war.

The Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent at Portsmouth, N. H., cables that he asked M. Witte if the Japanese terms presented a basis for continuing the negotiations, and that Witte answered: "Certainly."

French Are Depressed

Paris, Aug. 11.—The Japanese peace conditions, exclusively communicated by the Associated Press from Portsmouth, produce a rather depressed feeling in official quarters, the terms being considered somewhat hard. It is, however, the prevailing view that Japan's last word has not been spoken. It is pointed out that she has hitherto displayed a fervent desire for the cessation of this undesirable war, and will likely relax some of her conditions laid down, and thus pave the way for Russia's acceptance of them. Should the difficulties become acute, the Associated Press learns mediatory influences will be exerted with a view of bringing the negotiations to a successful issue.

QUARREL OVER WOMAN.

Kingston, N.Y., Aug. 11.—Joseph Riccardi killed John Pugliez with a shotgun near Kingston last night, and after reloading his gun walked away without interference from any of the scores of spectators. He has not been captured. The men are said to have quarrelled about a woman.

A UNIQUE THEFT.

An Editor Has $1,800 Stolen From His Person.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 11.—S. E. H. Butter, editor and proprietor of the Buffalo Evening News, was robbed of $1,400 in cash and signed checks for $400 as he alighted from a train in the Erie railroad station today.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Texas Mob Captures Accused Negro and Executes Him.

Sulphur Springs, Texas, Aug. 11.—A negro charged with assaulting the daughter of a widow near this place was caught and burned at the stake in the court house square here today before an immense crowd of excited citizens. The officers made little resistance.

UNDER FALLING WALL.

Young Man Buried by Caving in of School Building.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Bert McGuire, of Solvay, 28 years of age, was crushed to death today at the high school in that village. McGuire and a companion sought shelter from the rain in the basement of the school. McGuire sat close to a brick wall behind which was 50 tons of coal. The man with him heard the wall cracking and got away, but McGuire was caught by the falling wall and buried under the wall and coal. He was dead when taken out.

LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION

Examination Into New York Company's Affairs to Take Place.

New York Aug. 11—Insurance Commissioner Folk of Tennessee announced today that an interstate examination of life insurance companies would commence October 1. The New York Life Insurance Company will be examined first. The announcement was made after a confefence between the insurance commissioners of Kentucky, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Louisiana and Tennessee, and President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS CAPTURED.

Report That 118 Surrendered Recently in Sakhalien.

Tokio, Aug. 11.—It is officially announced at imperial army headquarters that 118 Russian officers and men surrendered at Niorora, Sakhalien island, on August 8th.

A SIGNIFICANT ENQUIRY.

Russia Asks as to Transportation Facilities From Far East.

Odessa, Aug. 11.—The government is inquiring of local steamship companies the number of steamers available in the Far East to transport troops and war material to Russia in case peace should be declared.

RAILROAD HANDS' DISPUTE.

Italian Killed by Fellow-Countryman on O. & W. Railway.

Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 11.—In a dispute at Meadow Brook today among railroad hands of the Ontario & Western railway, Francisco Gallela shot and killed Antonio Vincenzo. They were Italians and live in Middletown. The murderer escaped.

First Day Of Regatta

Rough Water Mars the Success of the Aquatic Events at Esquimalt.

J. B. A. A. Captures the Junior Fours In Characteristically Easy Fashion.

Fine Programme for Today—Proceedings at the Annual Meeting.

THE first day of the N.P.A.A.O. regatta proved a very unfavorable one from an oarsman's standpoint. Early in the day a strong wind sprung up, which by the time the races were started was blowing very hard, rendering the water rough. Only two races were rowed off, the junior fours and junior single, the committee then deciding that it was too rough to row the doubles, which event was postponed till today. Of the two races the fours went to the J.B.A.A. crew and the singles to Luders of Portland. Finlaison, the J.B.A.A. representative, being the victim of an accident when about half way over the course, his boat capsizing.

Previous to the races a meeting had been held at the Driard hotel at which the president, Dan O'Sullivan, occupied the chair, and among those present were H. W. Kent, of Vancouver, who acted as secretary; Geo. W. Seymour and N. C. Sawers, representing the Vancouver club; Geo. Luders, of Portland; J. G. Robertson and A. Arundel, of Nelson. The positions taken by the respective crews in yesterday's contests were decided by ballot. It was first agreed that No. 1 should mean the inside place or the position nearest the buoy marking the turn in the course, that No. 2 should be one place farther out and No. 3 the outside position or that closest to the drydock. This point decided upon ballots were drawn, with the following results: Junior singles, Portland Rowing Club, 1; J.B.A.A., 2. Junior fours: Nelson Boating Club, 1; Vancouver Rowing Club, 2; J.B.A.A., 3. Junior doubles: Vancouver Rowing Club, 1; J.B.A.A., 2.

It was about 1.30 when the judges' boat, the Dominion, left the J.B.A.A. club house for Esquimalt, having on board several of the officials of the regatta, as well as a number of the visiting oarsmen and their friends. On reaching Esquimalt the water was found to be very rough, and after a little discussion it was decided to wait to see if the wind did not abate. After three-quarters of an hour the wind had died down considerably, and it was decided to send out the junior fours, thinking that by the time the race was over the water would be calm.

The Order Was Given

for the crews to get ready about 2.50, and shortly the Nelson crew appeared carrying their boat to the water. On leaving the landing they were given quite an ovation. The Nelson crew had hardly moved away from the landing when the Vancouvers took their place, followed shortly after by the Bays. The three crews appeared as "fit as fiddles," and ready to row for all that was in them.

The judge boat Dominion, with the officials on board, proceeded to the starting point, with the crews following close behind. Starters Lawson and Seymour had rather a difficult proposition in getting the race started. First one crew would forge ahead then the other, and when all were lined up the gun would not respond to the pressure of the trigger. Twice the gun refused duty, then it was decided to try a shot as an experiment. The crews did not understand this, and were off like a flash. They were brought back again, and told to row on the word "Go." They again lined up and were in very nice order when Starter Lawson gave the signal. Vancouver and Victoria took the water together, but Nelson was a shade late. After a few short strokes McLean of the Bays settled down to

A Fine Swinging Stroke.

which the others could not duplicate, and gradually forged ahead.

The Nelson crew was rowing strong, but it was apparent that something was wrong, for with the rudder hard against them McIntosh and Manhart continued to row the boat over. Nearing the finish a close race was made for second. Nelson had by this time gone right across the course, and were leading by about a length, when in order to save their shell from destruction they were told to shove out. Mistaking the order they stopped rowing, allowing Vancouver to creep into second place by about one-quarter length.

The Bays rowed a splendid race, Dresser at bow steering as fine a course as could be desired, which gave them a big advantage, and which sent their boat over the line three and a half lengths in front of Vancouver in 9.07.

The boys in dark blue were loudly cheered on their fine victory as they slowly paddled to their place at the landing, where they were met by Prof. Foster with a big smile on his face.

It was then decided to send out

The Junior Singles

Geo. Luders of Portland and C. S. Finlaison, J.B.A.A., responding to the call. On going down to the starting point it was quickly seen that instead of abating the wind had again risen, and the water was very choppy with a big roll. But nevertheless the two boats were sent off, both getting away well together and rowing strong. Nearing the halfway mark, Luders had got a lead of about a length, when Finlaison began to get anxious and began to overhaul him, but in glancing over his shoulder he did not notice a big roller, which hit the shell on the side

And Capsized Him

He was hauled out by willing hands on the judges' boat, and his shell carried in by members of the club who were in J. Day's launch.

Luders continued over the course, making the distance in 11.15 4-5, giving him the race.

After a consultation among the officials it was found advisable to postpone the junior doubles till today, when it is hoped they will have smooth water.

Summary

Junior single, 1½ miles straightaway—1st Geo. Luders, P.R.C.; 2nd, C. L. Finlaison, J.B.A.A. Time, 11.15 4-5.

Junior four-oared race, 1½ miles straightaway—Nelson, J. G. Robertson, stroke; N. M. McIntosh, No. 3; W. H. Smyth, No. 2; D. Manhart, bow. Vancouver, H. T. Minouge, stroke; A. E. Tennant, No. 3; R. M. Knox, No. 2; O. C. Sawers, bow. James Bay Athletic Association, A. McLean, stroke; E. Browne, No. 3; W. R. Jenkinson, No. 2. F. Dresser, bow.

First, J.B.A.A.; 2nd. Vancouver R. C.; 3rd, Nelson R. C. Won by 3½ lengths. Time, 9.07.

Today's Events

For today the senior events are on the programme and are expected to be very closely contested. The drawing for

(Continued on Page Eight.)

N. P. A. A. O. REGATTA

AT ESQUIMALT

TODAY

From 2 p. m. a through service will be provided.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., Ltd., 35 Yates St

Let us Paint Your house Whil'st the fine Weather lasts

Payment on our Small monthly Installment Plan

It is easier for Your pocket

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A. D. 109

Pacific Coast Happenings

Puget Sound Cannerymen are Happy at Second Run of Salmon.

San Francisco Authorities Deport Native Sons Regardless of Rights.

BELLINGHAM, Aug. 11.—The cannerymen are encouraged again today with good catches received for this morning. The Pacific American had 120,000 salmon, one-third of which were humpbacks, the balance being sockeyes.

San Diego, Aug. 11.—(Special)—The Bennington court of inquiry has completed its investigation and will prepare a report, which Admiral Goodrich will forward to Washington, D. C.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—(Special)—Ju Toy, with thirty other Chinese, claiming the right to land as native sons of America, will be deported to China under orders of the immigration bureau. The case was in a decision handed down last May.

Blaine, Wn., Aug. 11.—(Special)—One hundred of the Japanese employed at the canneries left here yesterday for Portland, in charge of their agent. The white men now are undisturbed at the plants where the recent riots broke out.

Ferndale, Wn., Aug. 11.—(Special)—The lumber and shingle mill of C. F. Perry and Ed Sterling were burned down early today. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

BOYCOTT ALARMS AMERICANS.

Action of Chinese With Respect to U. S. Goods a Serious Menace.

Shanghai, Aug. 11.—Alarm regarding the impending financial crisis in consequence of the Chinese boycott of American goods is increasing. The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that President Roosevelt has instructed Minister Rockhill to warn the Chinese government that the United States government will insist on the full observance of article 15 of the Tientsin treaty of 1858.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Article 15 of the Tientsin treaty provides that "at each of the ports open to commerce, citizens of the United States shall be permitted to import from abroad and sell, purchase and export all merchandise of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by the laws of the empire."

The President some days ago directed the attention of Minister Rockhill to this particular article, in view of the published reports that it was the intention of those managing the boycott against American goods to interfere with the landing of American goods from vessels in Chinese ports. It is the opinion of the state department that any such act will be in violation of Article 15, and Minister Rockhill was instructed to call the attention of the Chinese government to these reports and the treaty, with a view of preventing any interference in the landing of American goods in China.

RELIEF SHIP'S RETURN.

Zeigler Polar Expedition Were Rescued None too Soon.

Tromso, Norway, Aug. 11.—The relief steamer Terra Nova, which, as announced in the Associated Press despatches from Honningavag yesterday, succeeded in rescuing Anthony Fiala and the other members of the Zeigler polar expedition, arrived here today, after its adventurous trip, which at one time threatened to end in failure owing to the thick mass of the ice encountered. The Terra Nova sailed from Tromso June 14 last, and on July 29 reached Cape Dillon and found six members of the expedition safe and well. From this outpost sleds were despatched to notify Mr. Fiala, at the headquarters camp of the arrival of the rescue ship. The Terra Nova reached Cape Flora July 30, and found the members of the expedition. These had become weakened by the hardships they had endured, and some of them were so ill that they could not have held out for another winter.

Returning to Cape Dillon, Mr. Camp organized a sled party and started out for the headquarters camp, from which he brought back Mr. Fiala and his comrades.

The Terra Nova sailed for home August 1. She got out of the ice pack August 6, and returned in excellent condition.

THE IMPERIAL MANIFESTO

Czar's Manifesto Said by Witte to Be Most Important in History

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 11.—M. Witte before leaving St. Petersburg saw the imperial manifesto which Emperor Nicholas will issue tomorrow on the occasion of the Tsarevitch's birthday. As then drafted it did not mention of the war or peace negotiations. M. Witte believes the manifesto is fraught with great consequences for Russia and mankind.

"It will be," he said, "one of the most important documents in history."

NEW ORLEANS' SCOURGE.

No Material Change in Yellow Fever Situation.

New Orleans, Aug. 11.—The official report on the yellow fever situation to 6 p.m. today is as follows: New cases today, 61; total cases to date, 608; deaths today, 9; total deaths to date, 163; new sub-foci, 12; total sub-foci to date, 163.

The fever situation shows no material change, though the record of new cases preceding 24 hours is high water mark during the present visitation. Some concern has been felt at the state insane asylum at Jackson, La., where there are 1,500 inmates, but Supt. Hayes reports that there is not a single suspicious case there. Dr. Tichenor and the yellow fever nurses sent from here are at Bonami, and confidence is being restored there.

RACE FOR CANADA CUP.

All Preparations Ready for Contest at Rochester, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 11.—All preparations for the Canada's cup race have been completed, and the race between the Iroquois and the Temaraire will be started at 12 o'clock. The Temaraire came off the ways this morning and was towed across the river to the naval reserves at Summerville, where she was measured by the judges, Charles Von Voorhis, of Rochester; H. H. Ambrose, of Hamilton, Ont., and W. T. Stevens, of New York. The measuring of the Iroquois, the American boat, was completed yesterday and she was replaced this morning on the ways for a final polishing.

Designer Chas. F. Hereshoff was at the club house early. He expressed himself as well satisfied, and, it is said, will suggest only a few slight changes.

EVADING EXCLUSION LAWS.

Important Capture by U. S. Officials of Chinese Smugglers at Niagara.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Details of the important capture of four immigrant smugglers near Niagara Falls on the night of August 6th were received today at the department of commerce and labor. The leader of the gang is named Snyder. The other men taken were Snyder's son Albert, another son and a farm hand employed by Snyder. The capture is said to be the most important made on the Niagara river in ten years, as it is almost certain that in addition to bringing in many immigrants, including Chinese, the gang has been engaged in smuggling contraband goods into the United States. Taken with the smugglers were 19 Roumanians and three Hungarians. Three boats used by the gang were confiscated.

No action has yet been taken in the case of the immigrants trying to evade the inspection laws.

BOYCOTT ON AMERICAN GOODS

Movement Continues to Spread and Fears as to Complications.

New York, Aug. 11.—The boycott of American trade has spread far beyond the anticipations of its early supporters, says a Shanghai despatch to the Times. It is not regarded with serious fear by the chamber of commerce, which sees in it a bad influence on the foreign trade generally. The demands of the agitators include the repudiation of forward contracts for American goods, which it is calculated will affect prominent native dealers heavily involved in such transactions. The campaign is being fostered by meetings, leaflets and a unanimous native press. The official publication of President Roosevelt's message insuring to Chinese travelers and students admission to America and courteous treatment has been without effect.

German-American Treaty

Washington, Aug. 11.—The Post today says on the authority of a high government official that in view of the prospect of heavy losses from the Chinese boycott, and the decision of the German government to end the tariff arrangement under which the United States and Germany now operate, President Roosevelt has partially decided to negotiate an entirely new treaty of amity and commerce with Germany and to submit it to the senate at the next session for ratification. The Post adds that within a comparatively short time negotiations with the German foreign office for an entirely new treaty will have begun. The new German tariff takes effect March 1, 1906. There are several treaties carefully drawn by the state department still pending before the senate.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

Too much care cannot be used with small children during the hot weather of the summer months to guard against bowel troubles. Give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and then a dose of castor oil, and the disease may be checked in its incipiency and all danger avoided. The castor oil and this remedy should be procured at once and kept ready for instant use as soon as the first indication of any bowel trouble appears. This is the most successful treatment known, and may be relied upon with implicit confidence even in cases of cholera infantum. For sale by all druggists.

BURGUNDIES

BOUCHARD, PERE & FILS

BEAUNE & BORDEAUX

(Established 1781)

The Day at the Federal Capital

Order in Council Affecting White Lead Purchased Before July 6.

Steel Rail Manufacturers Excluded From Benefits of Bounty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—A tariff change is published as follows: "Provided that dry white lead purchased on or before the 6th day of July in this year in any place out of Canada for importation into Canada, on evidence to the satisfaction of the minister of customs of the purchase and sale having been so made on or before the said day, may be entered for duty at the rate of duty in force immediately before that day, notwithstanding an increase of customs duties under this act; but this proviso shall cease to have force and effect after the 15th day of September of this year." July 6 was the date of delivery of the budget speech.

Two sessions ago parliament authorized the payment of a bounty to help in the establishment of a

Structural Steel Industry

in Canada. The customs protection on this material is only 10 per cent., and it was represented that, with a little encouragement, a staple industry could be built up on Canadian soil. Some time afterwards the Algoma Steel Company, which has begun the manufacture of steel rails at the Soo, claimed that it was entitled to the bounty on the rails it was turning out. The matter was referred to Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., for a legal opinion, and after the latter had admitted that under the wording of the act the Algoma Steel Company's claim was valid, the latter was paid $60,000. As the government, though, had never intended that the bounty should apply to rails at all, an order-in-council has since been passed making this point clear and shutting off any further claims of a like nature. The Canadian rail mills enjoy a customs protection which the government considers high enough to give them all the chance they require.

ITALY'S CAUSE CELEBRE.

Murderers of Count Martini Sentenced After Prolonged Trial.

Turin, Aug. 11.—The jury today found five person accused of the murder of Count Bon Martini guilty with extenuating circumstances. Tully Murri, the victim's brother-in-law, and Dr. Naldi, an accomplice, were each sentenced to thirty years' solitary confinement. Countess Theodilinda Bon Martini, wife of the Count, and Dr. Secchi, her lover, were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and Rosa Bonneti, her maid, to seven and a half years.

The affair dates back to 1902, and excited intense interest throughout the whole of Italy owing to political intrigues. Over one hundred counsel were engaged in the trial, which lasted many months.

The murder of Count Bon Martini occurred on August 28th, 1902. He maltreated his wife and conducted his liasons with others in bold fashion. On the day the Count was murdered he was waylaid in his rooms and stabbed to death. Murri at the trial gave a circumstantial account of the murder, making a full confession.

TRYING TO ALLAY DISCONTENT.

Viceroy Dasho Doing Some Hard Work in the Caucasus.

Odessa, Aug. 10.—Viveroy Count Vorontseff Dasho is making great concessions in the Caucasus in an effort to allay the dangerous conditions that prevail. He travels personally among the people and seeks information from them as to how they may be benefited.

Notables of the different nationalities under the viceroys have elaborated a series of the most urgent administrative and fiscal reforms, which will be brought at once to the attention of the central government. Dasho endorses these proposals and advocates their speedy application. He has also promised to use his influence in securing careful consideration of the languages of the Caucasus, in order that they may not be crushed out.

In spite of all this energetic and competent work in the interest of reform, the Caucasus continues in a state of revolution. Sometimes the opposition of the people is violent, and it is always daring and determined. It is even thought that strikes are more general today than at any previous time.

Roosevelt on U. S. Policy

(Continued from Page One.)

ment negotiated a treaty under which we are to try to help the Dominican people to straighten out their financial difficulties. This treaty is pending before the senate, where consent to it is necessary.

"In the meantime we have a temporary arrangement which will last until the senate has had time to take action. Under this arrangement we see to the honest administration of the customs houses, collecting the revenues, turning over 45 per cent. to the government for running expenses, and putting the other 55 per cent. into a safe deposit vault for equitable division among the various creditors, whether European or American, accordingly as after investigation their claims seem just."

Regulating the Trusts

In regard to effective suppression and regulation of great corporations doing an interstate business, President Roosevelt said much of substantial value had been accomplished, but further legislation was advisable. Many corporations show themselves honorably desirous to obey the law, but unfortunately some corporations—and very wealthy ones at that—exhaust every effort which can be suggested by the highest ability or secured by the most lavish expenditure of money to defeat the purposes of the laws on the statute books. Future legislation along these lines may be more drastic, he continued, but it must be understood that it will be because of the acts of great corporations in seeking to prevent the enforcement of the law as it stands.

Sudden Attack of Dysentery Cured.

A prominent lady of Brooklyn, N.Y., writes to inquire where she can obtain Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. She says: "While stopping at a ranch in South Dakota I was taken ill of what seemed to be cholera. They gave me some of this medicine and it cured me. I brought a bottle home and have just used the last of it today. Mother was taken suddenly ill of dysentery, and it helped her immediately." For sale by all druggists.

RUSSIA LEARNS THE WORST.

Japanese Peace Proposals Received at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—Today has been given over in the foreign office to a literal and careful deciphering of the Japanese terms, and the putting of them into proper form for transmission to the Emperor without loss of time, and subsequently to a preliminary consultation between Count Lamsdorff, minister of foreign affairs, and other high officials. Little, however, has been accomplished in the way of formulating an answer embodying advice to M. Witte.

The full Japanese terms in detail were not contained in one message, but comprised several, all of which had to be deciphered, and it was comparatively late in the day before the matter was finally in shape for the serious and profound examination which its gravity and serious portent renders imperative. Consequently the examination of the conditions as a whole could not begin until more than twelve hours after the arrival of the first message.

Emperor Receives Terms

The terms were sent to the Emperor today, and several communications passed between the foreign office and Peterhof during the day. Despite the fact that M. Witte has sufficiently full and broad powers to give Russia's answer to Japan, it was declared at the foreign office today that he would have to wait before doing so until advised from here after the terms had been thoroughly considered. Their examination is being pushed with the greatest rapidity consistent with the gravity of the matter in hand. While the Associated Press was informed this morning, not officially, in several quarters that the terms appeared to be unexpectedly excessive, later in the day it was said that the first conceptions might be erroneous and that a more careful study of the terms showed that they were not so severe as at first thought.

Is Offered a Post at Crofton

Britannia Smelting Co. Seek to Secure Services of Mr. Thos. Kiddie.

Manager of Tyee Plant Is Now Considering a Flattering Invitation

IT HAS transpired that one important matter, among other business, that brought Mr. Geo. H. Robinson, president of the Britannia Smelting Company and managing director of the Britannia Copper Syndicate, to Victoria this week was to meet Mr. Thos. Kiddie, the well known metallurgist, managing the Tyee Copper Company's smelting works at Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, and to discuss with him an offer a duly authorised representative of the Britannia Smelting Company made to him a short time ago to take the management of that company's smelting work at Crofton, Vancouver Island.

It is not yet known whether Mr. Kiddie will accept this offer, which is understood to be a decidedly advantageous one in point of salary, as compared with the remuneration his present position brings him.

Having in view the fact that it is planned to operate the Crofton smelter on a much larger scale than is likely to be practicable, at least for two or three years, at the Tyee Company's works, and that this would give him a more extensive and favorable field for the further development of the smelting practice, in which he has demonstrated his ability to reduce even refractory ores at comparatively low cost; also, that by his strictly fair dealing with those sending him custom ores, he has won the confidence of mine operators of both the British Columbian coast and in the gold-copper mining districts of the Yukon Territory and Southeastern Alaska, several of his more intimate friends are urging him to accept the Britannia Company's offer.

JAPANESE ARE CALM.

Tokio Keenly Watching Progress of Events at Portsmouth.

Tokio, Aug. 11.—A cablegram message from Baron Komura reporting that the credentials of the Russian plenipotentiaries were satisfactory in every respect, saying that the Japanese had submitted a basis of negotiations to the Russians in writing, to which the Russians will make a written reply, has been received with general satisfaction.

Statements credited to M. Witte have created the impression that possibly his credentials had been found unsatisfactory. The Japanese people are following the proceedings at Portsmouth keenly but calmly. They are hopeful of peace, but are insistent upon satisfactory conditions, and are prepared to continue the struggle if the negotiations fail.

AN HEROIC FIREMAN.

Swims Through Hot Lye to Save an Unconscious Comrade's Life.

New York, Aug. 11.—Twenty firemen were carried, burned and unconscious, from the boiling soap, five of them very badly parboiled, from a fire in Daggitt Sons' soap factory today.

Tanks containing 70,000 gallons of soap fats exploded after a fire in the three-storey building had been brought under control. For five hours the firemen fought this danger, crawling on their stomachs on the sidewalks outside the building unable to stand in a poisonous cloud of smoke which poured from the soap greases and continually exposed two little rivers of the scorcing fluid which flowed out of the building.

The soap greases continued to burn all day and by night when the fire was under control fifty unconscious firemen had been taken from the poisonous smoke to be relieved by comrades, and many

Heroic Rescues Were Made

Fire Lieutenant Martin Maloney swam through a vat of hot lye to save Fireman Clancey of Engine 30, who had fallen unconscious into eight feet of the stuff. Both the firemen and his lieutenant were carried with the fall of a 5,000 ton safe through the floor into a cellar room where a strong lye had been formed from the water and the soap materials flooding the building.

Twelve hours after the start of the fire, a crew of thirty fresh men from the fourth and sixth division filled the vacancies in the firemen's ranks, made either by those who were in the hospitals or those too weak from successive spells to work any longer.

Bouncing Babies

are Nestlé's Food babies. No upset stomachs—no bowel troubles—no hot weather sickness—come to babies brought up on

Nestle's Food

Sample (enough for eight meals) sent free to any mother.

THE LEEMING, MILES CO., Limited, MONTREAL.

News Notes Of The Dominion

Lord Roberts May Yet Visit Canada in Time for Exhibition.

Police Interfere With the Innocent Amusements of "Sifton's Pets."

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—President McNaught of the Toronto exhibition, who arrived here today, says he has still hopes that Lord Roberts will visit Canada as intended. The day before he sailed from Liverpool, Mr. McNaught saw Lord Roberts, who said he would be in Canada the second week in September if the health of Lady Roberts permitted.

Lost Girls Rescued

Toronto, Aug. 11.—After being at the mercy of wind and wave in an open boat on Lake Ontario for over 24 hours, Annie and Irene O'Connor, 14 and 10 years of age respectively, daughters of Edward O'Connor, of Hamilton, were picked up on the lake eight miles out from Port Dalhousie by the steamer Lakeside, which arrived here last night. The two girls were at a picnic at Grimsby Park on Wednesday, and, getting into a rowboat, were blown into the lake, where they drifted all night. Annie tried to row, and when taken out of the boat her hands were torn and blistered. During the night she had taken off her skirt and wrapped it around her sister to protect her from the chill night weather. Both girls were exhausted when found.

Spotted Fever Outbreak

Halifax, Aug. 11.—Spotted fever has appeared at Lowland Cove and Black Point, near Meat Cove. Six cases of mild type have been found. Four deaths have occurred at Pleasant Cove and Poult Cove, where the disease has been prevalent for the past two months.

Viewing Wheat Belt

Winnipeg, Aug. 11.—The members of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, many prominent bankers of the West and a number of American grain men will leave Winnipeg August 19 for a few days' tour through the West, for the purpose of overlooking the growing wheat. In this time the entire wheat territory will be covered as far west as Moosejaw and Saskatoon.

Harbor at False Creek

Mr. Roy, inspector-general of Dominion public works, is in the city. He is making a tour of inspection of the various works now in progress in the West. He will go to Vancouver for the purpose of making an examination of False creek, where it is proposed to construct a harbor. The project is a large one, and if carried out will be of immense importance to the shipping and manufacturing interests of the Terminal City. It is hoped to reclaim the tide lands on the shores of the creek and neighborhood and enclose them with masonry walls, and thus make valuable sites for warehouses and factories alongside of deep water navigation. Mr. Roy will make an exhaustive report on the feasibility of the scheme on his return to Ottawa. He has already made some preliminary investigations, and it is now his purpose to complete these.

Winnipeg Real Estate

Although July is regarded as the quietest month in the real estate season, 1,200 transfers were recorded here, aggregating in value $3,000,000.

Murdered for His Money

Winnipeg, Aug. 11.—Peter Hansen, a well known and respected citizen of Ewarts, near Red Deer, Alberta, who was found murdered lying four miles from the latter town Tuesday morning with his throat cut, was robbed, as was evidently the motive of his slayers, as the pockets, which contained $80 early in the day, had been rifled. Yesterday the mounted police arrested a Swede named Brekrock and charged him with the crime. He was the last man seen with the dead man, but he stoutly denied his guilt, saying he left Hansen with other parties.

Conservative Delegates

Calgary, Aug. 11.—Conservatives have elected delegates to the provincial convention at Red Deer on August 16.

The Anglican Synod of Ruperts Land, in session here, have appointed a committee to interview a representative body in the new provinces, seeking to secure syllabus or religious institution or Christian ethics in the public schools. They also passed a resolution endorsing a national hymnal for the church in Canada.

Wheat-Cutting at Brandon

Brandon, Aug. 11.—The first wheat cut around here is now in stack. It is an excellent sample and will yield 40 bushels per acre.

Naked Pilgrims

Yorkton, Aug. 11.—A party of Doukhobors are again on pilgrimage. They burned their clothing near here and were coming in naked when the police arrested them. They eat nothing but raw potatoes. Another contingent is en route here from the colony, and will be arrested on arrival.

C. P. R. Conductor Killed

Moosejaw, Aug. 11.—Conductor W. E. Thompson, of the C. P. R., was killed while in the discharge of his duties at Oshella's gravel pit today. He fell from the top of a car, and several other cars passed over his body.

Fire Brigade Praised

Nelson, Aug. 11.—The coroner's jury today investigated the cause of the death of Marco Ciparro, a victim of the Grand View hotel fire on Thursday morning. They found that no one was to blame, but recommended that the fire escapes act should be strictly enforced by the authorities, and commended the fire brigade for its efficient action in confining the fire to one building.

DENIED BY AUTHORITY.

Meeting of King Edward and German Emperor Not Arranged.

London, Aug. 11.—The reports which have been persistent that a meeting has been arranged between King Edward and Emperor William are definitely contradicted by Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary.

Granite and Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first-class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Notice to Orangemen

The Rev. Wm. Walsh, Supreme Grand Chaplain, will preach a sermon to Orangemen at St. John's Church, Sunday morning, 13th inst. All Orangemen are requested to meet at A. O. U. W. Hall at 10:30, from whence they will proceed in a body to the Church.

WM. CULLIN,
Master.

School Shoes for Boys and Girls

Boys' strong and neat, screw bottomed, 11 to 13, ... $1.25 to $1.50

Boys' strong and neat, screw bottomed, 1 to 5, ... $1.40 to $2.00

Girls' strong and Neat School Boots, all sizes 8 to 2...90c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.25, $1.40, $1 50, $1.75

The Paterson Shoe Co's Stores

N.B.—Our Store at 35 Johnson Street is closed. We are to be found at the "Shoe Emporium," Cor. Johnson and Government Streets.

Saturday Specials FOR CASH

2-lb Fancy Cakes 25c

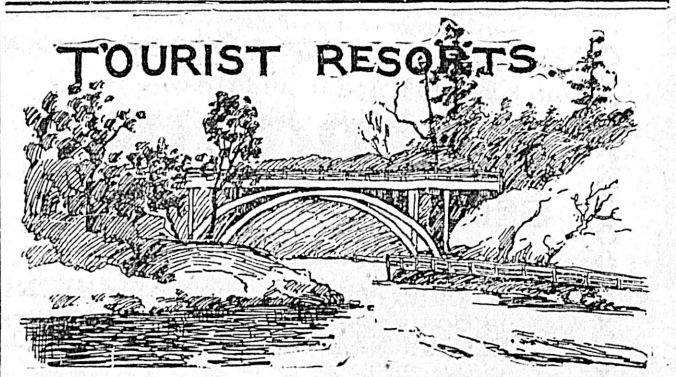
1-lb Fancy Creamery Butter 25c

Montserrat Lime Juice, pint 30c

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY

Cor. Yates and Broad. Phone 586.

TOURIST RESORTS



The Dallas ...Hotel

VICTORIA'S SEASIDE RESORT, commanding beautiful view of the Straits and Olympian Ranges. Strictly first class. Rates per day, week of month.

The Vernon ...Hotel

FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL HOTEL, and Central Location on corner of Douglas and View Streets. Rates $2.00 and $2.50. Fine Sample Rooms in Connection.

THE KING EDWARD

Newly finished and furnished throughout. The most elegantly appointed hotel in the city. Large and airy rooms, single and en suite. Baths connected with every suite. American and European plans.

Hotel St. Francis

Private Dinners And Theatre Suppers A Specialty.

European Chef. Excellent Service. Fine Wines.

Hotel Davies

Yates Street

CENTRE OF CITY EUROPEAN PLAN

Elegantly Furnished Throughout.

THE NOW FAMOUS

Poodle Dog Restaurant

IN CONNECTION.

WHERE Are You Going to Spend Your Holiday? Why, North Saanich Hotel!

Sure! Good roads, good everything, and the best of attention. Boats, Swing, and Free Rig meets all trains.

GASOLINE KEPT IN STOCK FOR AUTOMOBILES, ETC

C. O. BOWN, Manager.

LAKESIDE HOTEL

Cowichan Lake

PRICE BROS., Prop

The best trout fishing on Vancouver Island, excellent boating and picturesque scenery, tennis lawn. Stage leaves Tzouhalem Hotel, Duncans, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

GOLDSTREAM HOTEL

This unique Tourist Resort has recently changed hands, and is now open under new management. Ten miles from Victoria, on the line of the E. & N. Railway, and reached by one of the most delightful drives over first-class country roads.

J. R. DOWNES, Proprietor.

Late of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Cranbrook.

Boats for hire on Somenos Lake. Excellent Fishing and Hunting

QUAMICHAN HOTEL DUNCANS STATION

FRANK CONRUYT, Proprietor.

Headquarters for Tourists and Commercial Men.

This hotel is strictly first-class, and has been fitted throughout with all modern conveniences. Fine large, airy rooms, single and en suite.

Willows, Campbell River, B.C.

for the best FISHING in the province, TROUT AND BIG SALMON. Guides and boats on hand; new hotel; excellent accommodation. For particulars write to THULIN BROS., Lund, B. C.

Bray's Tally-ho Coach

Seeing Victoria, along the famous Beach Drive to Oak Bay, returning via Rockland Avenue.

TWO TRIPS DAILY—9 A. M. AND 1:30 P. M.

Seats reserved at any hotel or by direct 'phone 182.

NO CREDIT SPOT CASH

Hearside VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE

No Goods On Approval Or Exchanged

Winding-up Sale

SATURDAY BARGAINS

Hosiery and Underwear Sale

Regular 50c values—Today 35c

Trimmed Hats

Regular values up to $12.50—Today $1.50

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd, Victoria, B. C.

August 11th, 1905.

See Prosperity For This Province

Prominent C. P. R. Officials Predict Great Future for the Country.

Robt. Kerr and W. R. MacInnes are Now En Route West.

Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager, and W. R. MacInnes, freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, reached the city this morning on their annual tour to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of dealing with matters in connection with their departments along the western lines, says the Winnipeg Telegram of August 8. They were in consultation with Vice President Whyte and other officials at the general offices here all morning.

Mr. MacInnes, who formerly lived in Winnipeg, spoke very interestingly of the Western prospects as they appear to him in conjunction with the department of business over which he presides in the Canadian Pacific.

"All Canada is enjoying prosperity at present," said Mr. MacInnes, "but the phenomenal development of the West is helping the manufacturers in the East. This season there are good crops in Quebec and Ontario, with the outlook promising a record harvest in the wheat area of the West. This, of course, is good for railway business, and the freight traffic, both East and West on the Canadian Pacific, leaves little room for complaint. We are doing our share of the business. The central West has such a large area under wheat now, and people in other countries, even as far as England, are commencing to know that it is a desirable place to live, that there is not any doubt concerning the future. I was over in England some time ago, and I could see that Canada is being kept well before the people of the Old Country. Much of the business conversation there brings in Canada. The Canadian Pacific has fourteen large steamers plying on the Atlantic between Britain and Canada, and we are building two more. A fleet of that magnitude will carry quite a number of people to this country during a season, and then we are in very close touch with all the other big steamship lines.

"There is a development going on concerning which little has been said. I refer to British Columbia, which is going ahead now at a wonderful rate. The unlimited resources of that country are just starting their output. They have the forests, minerals, fruit and farming lands, with excellent and ever-increasing facilities to get the produce to market. The shipping done by the Canadian Pacific to the Orient is growing rapidly. The war in the East has helped this trade, and while it is too early to say what the effect of the finish of the campaign will be there are many evidences that it will mean the converting of the Japanese and Chinese to the more European manner of living and the consequent increased consumption of the heavier articles of commerce, such as wheat and flour, which are produced in Canada. This idea suggests wonderful possibilities in the way of trade between Canada and the East. With the market established Canada can supply it. Fall wheat is now being produced north and south of Calgary, in the Lethbridge district and in the Okanagan valley of British Columbia. It is not a long haul from these places to Vancouver, and when the demand for flour for the Orient reaches the expected magnitude the trade from Vancouver will outstrip that from the American ports from which the flour of the Kansas and Washington crop is now being shipped. All kinds of business is improving in British Columbia. The increase in the price of copper and the paying markets for silver and lead hold out splendid prospects for the Pacific province. Along the E. & N. line on Vancouver Island, which the Canadian Pacific has recently acquired, there is plenty of coal and timber, and in fact throughout the province the indications are such that the country will boom very rapidly."

Mr. Kerr and Mr. MacInnes will leave in a day or so to commence their tour of the West. They will go over some of the branch lines in Manitoba and the Territories, and will visit the Kootenays. Returning they will spend several days in Winnipeg. Mr. MacInnes takes a marked interest in the progress of the city which was formerly his home. He stated that there were few places on the continent that could show Winnipeg's record in increase of population. Two and a half years ago when he left to live in the East, it had a population of about 45,000, and now it had reached 80,000. The improvements around the Canadian Pacific terminals, he considered, one of the most striking features in the city's advancement.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Big Project Which Will Change the Okanagan Lake District.

The Southern Okanagan Land Company, Ltd., which, it will be remembered, acquired the large estates at Penticton from Mr. Thomas Ellis, is calling for tenders in connection with irrigation. Contracts will be let about the 16th of August for the construction of a large main ditch from Penticton creek. This ditch will be about four miles in length and with the distributing ditches will water some 1,500 acres of land. A 32-inch pipe line about a mile in length will also be constructed together with a dam at the head waters of Penticton creek. It is proposed to take up more irrigation immediately after the present contracts are let.

This company began operations in March and has been making rapid progress. Numerous sales of land are reported, and as these have all been made to people who are going to improve their lands, it is expected that there will be a considerable influx of settlers during the coming spring. Most of the buyers are from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, men who have made considerable money there and are now looking for a milder climate such as the Southern Okanagan offers. Climatic conditions are perfect and all the more tender varieties of fruit can be grown to perfection. The lands belonging to the Southern Okanagan Land Company extend from a point nine miles north of Penticton on the east side of Okanakan lake to the international boundary; they have 25 miles frontage on beautiful lakes and rivers and offer exceptional advantages for residential purposes. The complete irrigation system which the company proposes to instal ensures a bountiful fruit crop. The charge which is made for conveying the water is just in the nature of an insurance charge.

There will be a great change in the lower Okanagan within the next two years, as thousands of acres which have heretofore been used for grazing purposes will be planted out in fruit trees.

OBITUARY.

F. C. O'Neill yesterday received the sad intelligence from Rossland of the death of his father, Hugh O'Neil. Another son is residing in San Jose. Deceased was 68 years of age and a native of Niagara, Ont. The body will be brought to Victoria tomorrow for interment here. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Leigh desire to thank the following friends for their kindness and floral contributions on the occasion of their daughter Norah's funeral: Victoria West Sunday school, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gidley, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. J. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Shakespeare, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Catterall, Mr. and Mrs. Crowther, Mr. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Redding, Mr. and Miss Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Whetstone, Miss K. Pamphlet, Mrs. Mansell, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Firth, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Waller, Hazel Laxton, Marjorie Le Page, Laura Le Clerg, Horace Gladding, Mr. Chas. Mitchell, Mrs. Williard, Miss Agnes Monteith, Mrs. Jobson and Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Gerow, Mrs. Wm. Watson, Mrs. Larson, Mrs. Stancil, Mrs. Shanks, Mrs. Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. Pelling, Mr. Bert Howe, Mr. and Miss McIntyre, Mrs. Mansell, Miss Ada and Nellie Walton, Agnes McLachlan, Gladys and Norma Ramlose, Emily Stancil, Muriel Goudie, Edna McKiel, Florence Smith, Lilias McKenzie, Pearl and Lily Callow, Juanita and Jack Crowther, Bernice Hinds, Miss Pope.

A Sawdust Fire.—The fire department was called out last evening to extinguish a small blaze in a sawdust pile in the boiler room of Lemon & Gonnason's mill.

. . . FOR . . .

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels in Children or Adults.

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

MRS. GEORGE N. HARVEY, Roseneath, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best medicine I have ever used for Diarrhoea and all summer complaints. I always keep it in the house and praise it highly to all my friends."

Position of B.C. Mining Company

Proceedings at Meeting in London of British Columbia Development Assn.

Another Dividend Is Declared—A Hint of Another Big Enterprise.

The ordinary general meeting of the British Columbia Development Association, Ltd., was held on Thursday, July 27, at the offices of the association, 115 High Holborn, London, England, Mr. Ernest Collins, chairman of the company, presiding, says the British Columbia Review (London).

The secretary, Mr. A. Bolston, read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The report of the directors, which was taken as read, contained the following:

The "sundry investment" item has been taken by this company under the purchase agreement of reconstruction at cost, plus the further expenditure, and appears in the balance sheet at £27,665, 14s. 6d., from which amount has been realized £650 and written off £2,000 against the Slough Creek Investment, leaving that item standing in the company's books at the very much reduced figure of £1,115 10s. It is possible, with the experience of the last six months, that the directors might have taken a more sanguine view of this investment. However, if they have erred at all, they have erred on the side of prudence.

At the 111 Mile House, the directors have been faced with a position which has compelled them to make further expenditure, in consequence of forest fires and an almost entire absence of rain during twelve months. They have also been compelled to hold over the usual autumn sales of live stock which have been kept through the winter. They are glad to be able to report that they are now in receipt of advices to the effect that

Remunerative Offers

have been made for their surplus live stock, and that rain has fallen in the district.

As will be seen from the balance sheet, the debentures have entirely disappeared, and it will be a satisfaction to the shareholders to know that since the date of the balance sheet a part of the item entered as "Sundry Creditors on Bills Payable," as well as one-half of the loans on the company's securities, have run off.

The Reconstruction

of the company last year synchronises with the tenth year of its existence, and during this period, dividends amounting to no less than £22,325 have been recommended, on the subscribed cash capital of £20,000. The present company succeeds to assets valued far in excess to what they appear in the balance sheet, and to a substantial income, and these results have been attained in spite of the fact that the decade under review has included probably the worst financial period that the present generation has experienced.

During the year the directors deemed it advisable to send their colleague, Mr. Wilkinson, out to British Columbia and the Yukon, with the result that the association have become interested in business from which substantial profits are expected. They regret that on his way home Mr. Wilkinson was incapacitated by illness in Montreal for some time; following this, in April, a breakdown in health resulted in being peremptorily ordered away by his doctors for a complete rest, from which he has only just returned, and it is owing to his absence that the general meeting has been delayed.

The directors propose to declare a 5 per cent. dividend, less income tax, subject to confirmation by the shareholders at the general meeting.

The chairman said: I think, first of all, we may congratulate ourselves that we have a very small meeting today, for I have often heard it said, and have often noticed, that when shareholders are quite satisfied they do not attend meetings. I hope, therefore, that the majority of the shareholders are satisfied. You will see from the accounts that there is a profit shown of £2,492 14s. on the year's operations. The sundry investment item has been taken under the purchase agreement of reconstruction at cost—that is to say, at the net price we paid the old company for it. Then we have had a sum of £2,075 written off against the

Slough Creek Investment

leaving that item standing in the company's books at the very much reduced figure of £1,115 10s. At the 111 Mile House the directors have been placed in a peculiar position; there has been a continuous drought there, and, although in the past we were able to pay expenses out of the returns, this year we have had to put up a considerable sum of money in order to keep it going. As regards the past, I draw your attention to the 1903 report. We had many liabilities left over for a long period from the old company before the present board took charge of it. There were inland revenue, taxes, calls on Slough Creek; legal expenses, etc., etc., amounting to a large total, which had been a dead load on the company, and during the past year the whole of that has been paid off. The whole of these liabilities have been satisfied out of the moneys received. Besides that we have paid off our debt on debentures, so that we have no issue of debentures now. There were £2,600 debentures, which have been paid off. So much for the past; as regards the present, the balance sheet is before you, and if it is not a very easy thing to understand a balance sheet, it is much more difficult to explain it to other people. I will, however, run through it, and if I fail our auditor is here to supplement anything I say or to answer any questions. We will take the capital first; the authorized capital is £50,000, and 26,435 shares have been issued. There is a small amount due to the liquidator or the old company of £72, since paid off, the sundry creditors are £605, and we have bills payable £180. The bills payable mean that we have to remit to British Columbia by bills, and these were the bills running. The next item is loans on the company's securities, £2,000. This is now reduced entirely to a loan of £1,000 from our bankers, on ample security. Then there is an amount of £1,825 from our reserve account written off the Slough Creek investment, which, added to £250 written off, and £650 realized, reduces that item from £3,840 10s. to £1,115 10s., as I previously mentioned. On the other side of the account there is cash at bankers and sundry debtors, £1,576 10s. 11d.; sundry investments and expenditure, and interest on bonds, as taken over by the new company under the purchase agreement, valued at £27,040 10s., added to which we have had a further expenditure during the year of £625 4s. 6d. We still hold debentures and shares of Slough Creek, and shall receive against these, about 20,000 shares of 4s. each in the new company. Of course, that may be a valuable asset in future, or it may not. If it turns out that the shares maintain par value, it will put a considerable amount of money into the company's funds. Then we have the 111 Mile House, which we have taken at the actual expenditure up to December 31, and we have added £639 10s. 8d. to that for further expenditure which has taken place, making the total sum £5,276 5s. 3d. It is, no doubt, worth a good deal more, but our auditors will not allow us to increase values unless we have absolute valuations, made out in British Columbia, of our properties. Then there is a small suspense account of £300, which we carry forward, being balance of cost of reconstruction, after writing off £101 19s. 11d. The result of all this is that we show a profit on the year's working of £2,492 14s. 6d. During the year the directors thought it advisable to get Mr. Wilkinson to go out to British Columbia and look after the properties there, and also to open out new business. He was out there nearly four months, and traveled from one end of Canada to the other, including the Yukon, and I may tell you that although the journey has not yet produced any profit, we have every reason to believe we have got hold of some very

Valuable Business

and we hope that the story of the White Pass & Yukon railway may be repeated in the near future. We cannot give you any particulars of this business, because we think it would be very unwise to let people know what we are doing. It is better to keep these things to ourselves as much as we can, but I may say that the directors are hopeful that good business will result from this journey, and we are quite satisfied that if we do not get anything else, we have obtained information of our own properties, and many other advantages, which will amply pay us for his time, trouble, and expense. I may say that we are rather late in calling the meeting, and the reason is that Mr. Wilkinson has been away ill. He has been away for eight or ten weeks now; I saw him last night, and he promised to come if he possibly could, but I have a telegram here saying that he is not well enough to attend. I am very sorry, because he might have been able to enlighten you on some little things that I do not like to speak about myself, not knowing quite so much about them as he does, but I hope you will be pleased when I tell you that we are very satisfied as to the prospect of the future. Well, now about dividends, the directors propose to declare a 5 per cent. dividend, less income tax, subject to the confirmation of the shareholders at this meeting, and that will, of course, be put to you as a separate resolution. I shall be very glad, so far as I am able, to answer any questions you may wish to put about the accounts or anything else, and I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Thomas Adams: I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. Rahe expressed regret at Mr. Wilkinson's illness and absence, and said he should like some further information as to the business they hoped to get, and other matters. He was very pleased to hear that they were going to have a 5 per cent. dividend.

The Chairman: If no other shareholder has any question to put I will proceed to answer those that have been put. As regards the question as to what the properties are which we expect to get, I may tell you that amongst them is a railway concession, which will, we hope, follow much on the lines of

The Yukon Railway

Which was a very profitable undertaking to this company. Then there is a system of light railways in another district, and many other propositions. Of course, we are not going to take them all up, but we have the option of taking up any offers made to this company, and I was talking to Mr. Wilkinson last night, and he said he would be glad to hand us £2,000 to get off his bargain with you, because he thinks the prospects are so good. For obvious reasons, I cannot give you details, because we do not want our business known to anyone, but I hope you will be satisfied with the information as far as I can give it. Mr. Wilkinson is not here, because he has been seriously ill, and is not well enough to come to town today. The next question is, how we are going to pay the dividend? That we shall pay out of the remittances we receive from the other side. At this time of the year the profits from our wharf begin to come in, and out of these funds, as soon as they come, we shall pay the dividend. We cannot pay it before we get the money in, but we are expecting the remittances. I want you to understand that this year we are not burdened with that heavy debt which we had in the past, and we have more hope that we can carry on the business without so much squeezing and screwing. I think I have now answered the questions put to me, and I will now put the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The next business is the declaration of the dividend, and I propose that it be paid. We do not fix a definite date, but when the money comes forward we shall pay it, and considering that the directors are the largest shareholders, we shall pay it as soon as we can. I propose that a

Dividend of 5 Per Cent.

be declared. Mr. Byron Johnson seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The next business is the election of auditors. It is not the re-election of auditors. Those present at the last meeting will remember that attention was drawn to the large amount paid as audit fees, and we are instructed to see what we could do to reduce them. Messrs. T. W. & G. M. Gilbert were appointed by the directors for the year, and they offer themselves for election. The fee is 15 guineas per annum, and I also want to say that this year they found there was an immense amount of extra work, in consequence of the reconstruction; they have asked the directors to allow them 10 guineas for this. The directors have agreed, as they think it very reasonable, and we suggest that you should propose the appointment of these gentlemen at the fee named, and with the extra payment of 10 guineas.

Mr. Greenfield moved that Messrs. T. W. & G. M. Gilbert should be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of 15 guineas, and that a sum of 810 guineas be paid them for extra services rendered during the past year.

Mr. Watkins seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Eglinton (of the firm of Messrs. T. W. & G. M. Gilbert): We shall be very pleased to do our best, and I thank you for our election.

The Chairman: That concludes the business of the meeting, and I hope we shall have as amicable a one next time.

Mr. Watkins: We cannot separate without passing a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for what they have done, and which is so well shown in the report.

Mr. R. B. Johnson seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Adams: I am sure the chairman deserves your thanks, and the other directors have done the best we can, and we appreciate the acknowledgment of our services. I also hope that our future meetings may be as amicable as this one, and that we may meet you, if possible, with even a still more prosperous balance sheet.

The proceedings then terminated.

Local News.

Inspect Hatcheries.—Commissioner J. P. Babcock left yesterday on a tour of inspection of the Fraser hatcheries, in the course of which the entire watershed will be carefully covered, so that upon the completion of his personal investigations, the commissioner will be able to estimate with accuracy just what the hatcheries may be expected to accomplish in the stimulation of the salmon supply during 1906 and succeeding years.

Soldiers' Farewell—From Work Point barracks yesterday morning a section of No. 58 Company, R.A., left for England. Among the departed soldiers are quite a number whose names are familiar to civilians as well as to service people by reason of their identification with sports and garrison festivities and entertainments which the public as well as army folks have been permitted to enjoy. Sergts. Derbyshire, Barry and Hales are members of the party, as also are Corpl. and Mrs. Scudder, and Gunners Ashworth, Cook, Allcock, Hall, Hoskins, Houston, Loader, McCully, Reid and Nolan, Gr. and Mrs. Bryant, and Gr. and Mrs. J. Burgess.

Mr. Henderson Explains — James Henderson, president and manager of the Henderson Directory Company, is in the city. He last evening stated that the directory just issued of which complaint has been made was not intended to be a complete directory, but only "a list of the business and professional men and firms of Victoria," and that it was issued at present instead of the regular city directory because, according to Mr. Henderson, at the time of its preparation the council had not decided on the matter of renaming the streets, and all contracts contain a clause based on these alleged facts

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.

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I. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

Professor Lowe Guest of City

Famous Californian Is Visiting Island on a Business Mission.

Is Interested in Securing a Coal Supply for Southern Industries.

Professor J. F. C. Lowe, of Pasadena, California, arrived in the city on Thursday evening. He is staying at the Dominion hotel. His name is well known to the reading public outside the world of science wherein it permanently dwells. He is a veteran of the civil war, a member of the Loyal Legion, a member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and in commercial interests connected with the Pacific Coast Gas Association and the American Gaslight Association. As chief of the corps of observation Professor Lowe figured in the civil war, and his system of ballooning and signaling has since been adopted by all the armies of Europe, and in fact of the world. Forty years ago he invented the system of artificial icemaking now in universal use, and another system of his supplies nearly three-fourths of all the gas used in Canada and the United States.

Professor Lowe is perhaps most widely known in connection with

The Lowe Observatory

founded by him in 1893, since which date he has devoted his attention greatly to astronomical research and scientific questions.

"People generally," said the professor, in an interview with the Colonist yesterday, "do not recognize how the discovery of the familiar balloon formed the basis of new worlds of scientific research, just as Franklin's kite formed the foundation of our present electric system, yet so by small degrees are great problems developed. So this observatory, built by an amateur, has had a marked effect upon the world's scientific knowledge, the atmosphere of Mount Lowe and the surrounding peaks being, by reason of its exceptional clearness an ideal place for observation. This fact has been proved and acknowledged by many of the leading astronomers of the day, who all agree that there is no such atmosphere elsewhere.

"The building of the Mount Lowe railway has been one of the professor's

Greatest Achievements

Though not yet completed it has the distinction of comprising a section which is the steepest gradient in the world. There remain yet three peaks to be spanned by cable over ravines 2,000 and 3,000 feet deep, the peaks themselves being 6,100 to 6,400 feet above sea level, and the spans from peak to peak 2,700 and 2,800 feet respectively. The peaks themselves are rugged and very precipitous. In fact," said the professor, "it will be the wildest ride in the world."

Whilst his trip to British Columbia is chiefly one of pleasure and rest, he intends in connection with his commercial interests to

Visit the Coal Fields

of Vancouver Island and probably also those at the Crow's Nest pass, near which friends of his possess some large coal areas.

"I am interested," said Professor Lowe, "in getting a steady supply of coal at a reasonable rate for smelting purposes for San Francisco and California generally for transforming into coke, utilizing the volatile gases, and I think it is better obtainable here than in the United States. In Washington there are coal mines, but they are not worked steadily nor do they supply as good coal as can be got here. There is 300 tons per day wanted for San Francisco alone, 100 tons in Los Angeles, and so on. The cargo of a vessel carrying 2,000 tons would not last us twenty days. I have no definite plans, but I am going into the matter in the course of my trip."

An Exciting Story

Professor Lowe at one time collaborated with Lieut. Morray, the well known authority, in the study of air and ocean currents and the law of storms. He tells An Exciting Story . . * rzo lou Pnotno of how in testing the former they made the journey by balloon from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Union on the South Carolina coast, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, in a little over nine hours, landing, sad to relate, in the enemy's quarters. They carried with them some copies of the Cincinnati Commercial still damp from the press at starting, and the fact that these were landed at Union in this unprecedented time and manner (the journey being at that time one of five days) has been recently celebrated on its 44th anniversary in an elaborate manner by the Union, South Carolina, newspaper Progress, the organ of today.

Professor Lowe remains in Victoria a few days before proceeding to Vancouver and the interior.

Nothing on the Market Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists everywhere, and nine out of ten will give their customers this preparation when the best is asked for. Mr. Obe Witmer, a prominent druggist of Joplin, Mo., in a circular to his customers, says: "There is nothing on the market in the way of patent medicine which equals Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. We sell and recommend this preparation." For sale by all druggists.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 11.—A material broadening up in speculation was a gradual process in today's stock market, the early trading showing only irregular strength and considerable hesitation.

High priced investment stocks were still a feature, and the consequent movements in this class exceeded in number and extent any witnessed in the stock market within the memory of man. Foreign markets were watched with attention for any indications of the probable outcome of the peace conference at Portsmouth. The stock market abroad manifested no uneasier tone, but the advance in sterling exchange at Paris was indicative of a purpose to accommodate further reserves there. Discount rates hardened in London in response, and the foreign exchange rate advanced here also. The local money market was totally unaffected by this, in spite of the very considerable demand for funds involved in the more active speculation on the stock market, especially in the transactions in the very high priced stocks. The estimates of the current movement at work were also significant as showing for the first time this season that the banks have lost cash to the interior on the balance of the movement. The usual profit taking on the day's advance unsettled the late market, but there were rallies which carried last prices for some stocks to the highest of the day, but left the closing tone irregular. Bonds were steady; total sales par value, $2,815,000. U. S. bonds were unchanged on call.

Cured Her Drunken Father.

This young lady says:—"My father often promised to stop drinking but returned to it worse than ever. After a terrible spree, he said, 'It's no use, I can't stop drinking.' I decided to give him the Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and did so in his coffee, tea and food entirely without his knowledge. One package removed all his desire for liquor. It is now 15 months since we gave it to him, and we feel sure the cure will last."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet, giving full particulars, testimonials, and price, sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address—THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 23 Jordan Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Also for sale by Hall & Co., cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

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2 TINS OF PINEAPPLE For 25 Cents

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Bradstreet's Report

New York, Aug. 11.—Bradstreet's state of trade tomorrow will say: Fall trade, stimulated by excellent crop advices, continues to expand at wholesale. Farmers are busy on harvest work and retail trade is naturally quiet, but an increased number of fall buyers is noted in all leading markets. Cotton bleached goods have been advanced this week; prints are scarce and in demand.

Closing Prices

New York, Aug. 11.—Amal Copper 84⅝; Ann Loco 48; Ann Sugar 144½; Ann Smelting 129¾; C F 37; Anac 117½; Atch 86⅝; pfd 103⅞; B & O 116; B R T 69⅞; C & A 40¾; C P R 159⅞; C S 73¼; C & O 56⅞; N & W 224¼; St P 185⅛; Colo Sou 28¼; pfd 62; C F & I 47; Corn Prods 9¼; Det U 92¾; D L & W 470; D & H 218; D & R G pfd 86¾; Duluth 16¼; pfd 34¾; G N 309; Gen Elec 184¼; Jersey Cent 218½; Iowa Cent 29¾; Kas & Tex 30⅛; pfd 66⅝; L & N 150⅞; Man 167¼; Mo Pac 101⅞; Soo 140; pfd 166⅝; Met 128¼; N Y C & H 154; Erie 48⅝; 1st pfd 84¾; 2nd pfd 75¼; N Y O & W 54½; N & W 85½; Penna 144⅝; Pressed Steel 46¼; Peo Gas 105½; Reading 108⅛; 2nd pfd 92¼; R I Certs 32½; Sou Ry 35½; pfd 99⅞; Sou Pac 66⅝; T C & I 89⅞; Tex Pac 35⅝; Twin City 119; U S Steel 36⅝; pfd 104⅝; U S Rubber 51; U P 133; Wabash 19¼; W C 26¼; pfd 56; C P R in London 166¾.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, August 11—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

Owing to the barometer falling considerably over the interior, the winds have been fresh from the westward, and the weather remains fine and warm throughout the province. The spell of fine warm weather continues in the Territories and Manitoba.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	52	68
Vancouver	50	75
New Westminster	50	74
Kamloops	60	94
Barkerville	44	78
Calgary, Alta.	54	74
Winnipeg, Man.	56	78
Portland, Ore.	58	80
San Francisco, Cal.	54	56

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time)

Saturday:

Victoria and vicinity: Southerly and westerly winds; continued fine today and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Continued fine and warm today and Sunday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p. m.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	53	Mean	60
Noon	65	Highest	68
5 p.m.	67	Lowest	52

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 4 miles southwest.
Noon ..... 16 miles southwest.
5 p.m. ..... 20 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fine.
Sunshine—12 hours 6 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.002
Corrected 30.008

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 30.00

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Victoria, B. C., August, 1905.

Date.	Time	Ht ft.	Time	Ht ft.	Time	Ht ft.	Time	Ht ft.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	1:07	8.7	9:16	0.7	16:55	7.2	20:52	6.5
2	1:57	8.5	9:56	0.8	17:18	7.3	21:51	6.2
3	2:53	8.2	10:30	1.2	17:47	7.5	22:56	5.8
4	3:55	7.7	11:24	1.8	18:19	7.6	.....	.....
5	0:05	5.3	5:07	7.0	12:10	2.6	18:54	7.8
6	1:16	4.7	6:36	6.4	12:57	3.6	19:30	7.9
7	2:25	3.9	8:21	5.9	13:42	4.5	20:06	8.1
8	3:32	3.2	10:29	5.8	14:25	5.4	20:42	8.0
9	4:35	2.5	13:40	6.2	15:13	6.1	21:19	8.3
10	5:34	1.9	15:00	6.8	16:20	6.7	21:59	8.3
11	6:28	1.5	15:50	7.2	17:42	7.0	22:44	8.2
12	7:16	1.2	16:18	7.3	18:50	7.0	23:35	8.2
13	7:59	1.2	16:40	7.3	19:46	6.8	.....	.....
14	0:29	8.0	8:38	1.3	16:56	7.2	20:38	6.5
15	1:25	7.8	9:14	1.6	17:04	7.1	21:26	6.1
16	2:17	7.6	9:49	2.0	17:04	7.1	22:13	5.7
17	3:04	7.2	10:23	2.5	17:14	7.2	23:00	5.4
18	3:54	6.8	10:58	3.1	17:35	7.2	23:52	5.1
19	4:53	6.5	11:36	3.7	18:06	7.3	.....	.....
20	0:49	4.7	6:08	5.9	12:16	4.4	18:39	7.3
21	1:50	4.4	7:39	5.6	12:48	5.0	19:15	7.3
22	2:49	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19:51	7.4
23	3:45	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	20:22	7.4
24	4:35	3.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20:49	7.5
25	5:22	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	21:22	7.6
26	6:06	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	22:15	7.8
27	6:49	1.9	16:15	6.8	18:12	6.7	23:20	8.0
28	7:31	1.6	15:24	6.8	19:08	6.3	.....	.....
29	0:24	8.1	8:12	1.5	15:20	7.0	19:58	5.9
30	1:23	8.1	8:51	1.5	15:40	7.2	20:46	5.3
31	2:22	8.1	9:30	1.8	16:07	7.4	21:36	4.7

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

For time of high water add 15 minutes to high water at Victoria.

McCORMICK KNOCKED OUT.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—Gus Ruhlin tonight knocked out Jimmie McCormick in the eighteenth round of a prize fight.

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Bookcases

can be arranged in a variety of ways in the home or office—under a stairway, about a window or around a pillar. The ease with which the units can be moved permits of re-arrangement at any time. Write for catalogue 10 C which shows many attractive combinations.

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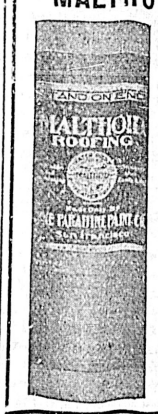

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DIAMONDS

BEFORE PURCHASING try my prices. Great bargains in unredeemed pledges. A. A. Aaronson, Pawnbroker.

HAMMERLESS, 10 bore, Parker; cost $60; sell for $20. A. A. Aaronson, the Pawnbroker.

A FINE DOUBLE BARREL HAMMERless shot gun, 12 bore, Damascus steel barrels, Greener make. Only $50. A. A. Aaronson, the Pawnbroker.

TRANSIT, Gurley, $100, also fine sight compass, $35. A. A. Aaronson, the Pawnbroker.

SET ELECTRICAL BOOKS, cost $45, sell for $20. (Thompson). A. A. Aaronson, the Pawnbroker.

VIOLINS—Some fine old ones from $10 to $50. A. A. Aaronson, the Pawnbroker.

GOLD WATCHES, very cheap; also silver. A. A. Aaronson, the Pawnbroker.

30x30 RIFLE, $10; 44 rifle, with 3.'50 sight $8.50. A. A. Aaronson, the Pawnbroker.

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The Colonist.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

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VICTORIANS AT THE PORTLAND FAIR

The Daily Colonist is on sale at News Stands in "The Portland," "The Imperial," and "The Perkins" Hotels, and Rich's News Stands in all Exhibit Buildings, and on the grounds: also at the "American Inn' News Stand.

THE JAPANESE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The terms of peace proposed by the Japanese envoys are practically those outlined in the Colonist some time ago, and differ in few respects from what the public expected. They include, according to our despatches, cession of the Russian leases to the Liao Tung peninsula, comprising Port Arthur and Dalny; the evacuation of the entire province of Manchuria; the retrocession to China of any privileges Russia may have in the province and the recognition by Russia of the principle of the "open door"; the cession to Japan of the Chinese Eastern railway below Harbin, the main line through Northern Manchuria to Vladivostock to remain Russian property; the recognition of the Japanese protectorate over Korea; the granting of fishing rights to Japan in the waters of the Siberian littoral northward from Vladivostock to Behring sea; the relinquishment to Japan of the Russian warships interned in neutral ports, and finally a limitation upon the naval strength of Russia in Far Eastern waters.

The amount involved in the proposed reimbursement is not suggested, that being a matter of detail to be settled after the main proposals have been discussed and decided upon. The Japanese losses, of course, have not been anything like as heavy as those of Russia, and would include outside of ships destroyed in naval engagements, only actual outlay. Russia's losses in the abandonment of the railway, the surrender of Port Arthur and Dalny, and the practical destruction of her fleet will total up enormously, to an amount probably not far short of direct financial outlay on account of the war. Naturally, in the circumstances, the Russian envoys regard the terms as very hard, and if the Czar should accept them his action will greatly accentuate his growing unpopularity in Russia among the Liberal classes, who though they have been clamoring for peace, are now bent upon making the acceptance of the necessary terms as embarrassing as possible for those responsible for the war. On the other hand, although the intentions of the Japanese envoys are doubtless sincere in the direction of peace, it is not at all likely that they will agree to any important modification of terms submitted. They are such as have all along been unofficially intimated would be the minimum of their demands, and while the Japanese can afford to be generous and not too insistent they are nevertheless in a position to stand firm upon their rights. There may, of course, be some modification before peace negotiations are either concluded or declared at an end. The Oriental mind takes to bargaining with a zest, and the man who offers usually offers high enough so that he can come down without going below what he really thinks he is entitled to. It is understood that the proposed conditions relating to the granting of fishing rights upon the Russian littoral, and the restriction of Russian naval power in the Far East are particularly unacceptable to the Russian envoys. We do not know what importance the Japanese attach to the fishing rights, which are, of course, valuable, but it may be taken for granted that the Japanese Government will not recede as to the status it is desired that the Russians should occupy upon the Pacific ocean. Japanese policy throughout the war has been based upon the destruction of Russia's influence and dominance upon the Pacific, and their own position must be determined by their ability to restrict the Russian naval power. Having fought with that mainly in view, and having practically accomplished what they set out to do, it is not to be assumed that they will yield one iota of their demands in that respect.

The question is will the Russians submit? It seems to us that that is inevitable. It is held by some authorities on the subject that it is cheaper for the Russians to continue the war indefinitely than to accede to demands that are excessive and mean too great a loss of prestige. In the latter alternative they must weigh carefully the final outcome. Those who assume that Russia can win in the long run from sheer force of numbers and the vast extent of internal resources to draw upon overlook the financial aspect of the question. In the event of Rusia refusing to accept the terms offered it is pretty nearly certain that the financiers of the world will refuse to entertain any further loans. After the treasure vaults of Russia are emptied—and there are serious doubts as to the extent of the gold reserve—her position in case of defeat would be pitiable in the extreme. While the peace envoys have been getting ready to negotiate Oyama has been getting himself in readiness for another campaign, and in the event of peace not being declared we may look to see him engage almost immediately with Linevitch, whose army it is understood he has been endeavoring to envelop, and hammer him with all the might of his vast army of seasoned fighters. The Japanese do not propose to waste any time in smashing Russia's army in Manchuria, and, in refusing terms the Russians will take tremendous risks in respect to the future.

JURISDICTION AS TO FISH TRAPS

The application of the Capital City Canning Company for an injunction to restrain the Anglo-British Columbia Company from an alleged trespass upon the fishing grounds of the former was again before the Hon. Mr. Justice Duff yesterday, and again refused. It is understood that His Lordship was willing to reconsider his former judgment, if further arguments of weight could be adduced having that end in view. A very cursory consideration of the whole subject is sufficient to indicate that it is one in which there are "oceans" of interesting law. A long and wide vista of litigation is opened up. Mr. Justice Duff's view is that under the Land Act the Chief Commissioner has not the authority to deal with the land under the sea, or, rather, to grant exclusive rights in regard to it. He does not hold that under the authority of the amendment of 1901 there is no right of any kind. He refers to an "exclusive right," which he says can only be conferred by the Legislative Assembly, subject to the servitudes, such as the right to fish or to navigate, or to cast anchor. According to the ruling in this case, such common rights as are referred to constitute an incumbrance upon the rights of the Crown, and the definition of Crown lands is that they are public lands of the province without incumbrance. Mr. Elliott held that "incumbrances" referred to charges upon the land affecting the title to it, which is the view that would probably suggest itself to most persons upon first sight. The question which arises here is somewhat interesting: Can it be held that the sailing over the water, which constitutes navigation, or fishing in the water is to be regarded as an "incumbrance" upon the land under the water, which the learned judge was willing to assume belonged to the province as far out as the boundary line between Canada and the United States? The fishery legislation passed by the province has no effect, as it has never been proclaimed, and the provisions of the Land Act are held not to be sufficient. Consequently, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had no authority to grant leases giving exclusive rights for fishing by traps. A number of interesting and important questions arise as the consequence of this decision.

C. P. R. PLANS.

In an article discussing the plans of the C. P. R. for double-tracking the line between Winnipeg and Lake Superior for 430 miles, reference to which was made in these columns a few days ago, in connection with the extraordinary railway development now going on in the West, the Toronto World thinks there is more in the enterprise now being carried on with such vigor than the relief of the congestion of traffic, caused by the moving of the wheat crop between the two points referred to. In dwelling upon this the World says:

The obvious function of the double-track stretch of 429 miles between Winnipeg, the terminus for the chief branches in the grain zone, and the lake port, is to facilitate the wheat movement in the fall. It will not only aid the rapid despatch of the wheat, but it will also assure a greater car supply for Western farmers in emergencies where they might be needed, as the empties unloaded at Fort William could be rushed back without interfering with the eastbound traffic.

But there is said to be a far weightier reason for the energy with which the C. P. R. is undertaking this huge work. Second Vice President Whyte has publicly announced that the main line will be equipped with 80-pound rails from coast to coast before the end of this year, which will provide a road capable of carrying with safety any train at any speed it can make. This coupled with the fact that the company has under consideration the construction of a jetty wharf for the Vancouver harbor at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars, and the announcement made by Mr. Whyte recently, that he believed the westbound traffic from the middle West, that is, the traffic to the Orient—would, perhaps within his time, equal in volume the eastbound traffic, is taken as an indication that the Canadian Pacific company intends to make a strong bid for the trans-Pacific trade. The double-tracking of the main line between Winnipeg and Fort William, which at present is so liable to congestion, would assure a fast through service from coast to coast at any time, and would be an essential complement to the 80-pound steel road, the new jetty wharf and the present splendid trans-Pacific fleet of the company's steamers.

CANADIAN CANALS.

There was an editorial reference the other day to the Canadian system of canals, which is a matter of pride to all Canadians—a public undertaking of great magnitude for a young country to assume, accompanied by great benefits in the development of the country's trade and commerce. It is interesting to know that the spirit of enterprise which has so characterized Canadians began to manifest itself at a very early date in the history of the country. Mr. Thomas C. Keefer, of Ottawa, a very distinguished engineer, some of whose relatives are well known in this province, in looking through a file of old papers the other day came across two items of special interest in connection with the inauguration of the canal system. Taken in chronological order, the first was a notice published on December 11, 1823, in which is declared the intention of promoters to build the Welland canal. Some of the names appearing in the notice have become familiar in Eastern Canada to the present generation. The notice is as follows, and is of more than ordinary interest:

Public Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned freeholders of the district of Niagara intend petitioning the legislature at the next session of parliament to incorporate a company for the purpose of connecting the Lakes Erie and Ontario by a canal capable of carrying boats of from twenty to forty tons burden by the following route: To commence at Chippawa, ten miles above the mouth of that creek, on the farm of John Brown; thence to the head of middle branch of the Twelve Mile Creek at G. Vanderbarracks'; from thence to John Decoe's, passing over to the west branch of the Twelve Mile Creek on the farm of Adam Brown, and continuing along the said stream to Lake Ontario. From the Chippawa to Grand River, either from the forks of the Chippawa through the marsh or from Oswego, whichever may prove most advantageous—and for the erection of machinery for hydraulic purposes on the entire route.

(Signed) George Keefer, J. Northrup, Thomas Merritt, William Chisholm, Joseph Smith, Paul Shipman, George Adams, John Decoe, Wm. H. Merritt.

George Keefer, the first of the signatories, was the father of Mr. Thomas C. Keefer, C. E., C. M. G. He was the son of an Alsatian Huguenot, who came to the United States and settled in New Jersey, at that time a British province. He served in the British army during the American revolution, and died a prisoner on Staten Island. At the close of the revolutionary war the family moved to Canada and settled at Thorold. The first sod of the Welland canal was turned by Mr. George Keefer on the 30th of November, 1824. It was a small affair then, intended to carry boats from 20 to 40 tons burden. The canal boat for the present Welland canal would measure 247 feet in length, 42 feet 6 inches in breadth, draw 14 feet of water and carry 2,212 tons of corn.

The second item of interest bearing upon the canal problem refers to the construction of the Burlington canal. It is in the form of a notice calling for tenders, and is dated May 27, 1824. The canal extended from Burlington Bay to Lake Ontario. The names appended to the notice were as follows: Thomas Clarke, Stamford; James Crooks, West Flamboro; Manuel Overfield, Dundas; William Chisholm, Nelson; John Wilson, Saltfleet; Francis Hall, Queenston, engineer.

John Wilson, of Saltfleet, referred to, was afterwards Hon. John Wilson, member of the legislative council of Upper Canada, and grandfather of T. L. Wilson, of calcium carbide fame, with whom the late Hon. James Sutherland was associated in business for some time before the latter's death.

PREMIER HAULTAIN'S POSITION.

Premier Haultain has issued a long statement defining his position in regard to party government. He states that, while always exercising the right of expressing his views on national questions brought up in the Federal arena, he has religiously eschewed party lines in local or territorial politics; and that in taking a non-partizan stand he has offended Conservatives as well as Liberals.

A little time ago the Toronto Globe made editorial reference to some such expression of his views given in an interview to a newspaper representative, and the Colonist commenting upon it assumed that Hon. Mr. Haultain had purposely avoided introducing party politics in order that the people of the new provinces might have an opportunity of giving an unbiassed and untrammelled verdict upon the school question. From the telegraphic summary of the statement now issued by him it is not even yet clear whether, in his present attitude, he has been wholly influenced by the latter consideration or not. The school question he proposes to make the main issue of his platform, but he makes the statement as well that he will hold to the non-partizan idea of local government. Whether that is intended to be a view of his permanent political attitude as to provincial government in Alberta and Saskatchewan it is difficult to say, because in the concluding paragraph of his address, which follows this, he clearly indicates that there are important questions for the consideration of the new provinces which should not be obscured by the introduction of Dominion party politics. This was the explanation we hazarded of his position, as a politician of pronounced Conservative leanings, and, therefore, we are still of the opinion that a public man of such political experience as Premier Haultain would act not upon the theory of non-party lines, except under present exceptional circumstances and for a specific purpose. Considered in the light of existing political exigencies his present determination is undoubtedly a proper one; but it is doubtful if he will be successful in making it acceptable to the majority of the people of the Northwest. They will be inclined, we think, to divide upon party lines, a disposition which will be strongly encouraged from Ottawa, and by local Liberal leaders. Concluding his statement, Mr. Haultain says:

"My whole argument may be summed up when I say, Apply the Constitution and then let the only proper tribunal, the judicial committee, interpret it, and whatever that interpretation may be we will and must accept. But I very much mistake Western sentiment if the people of the Territories are willing that these twin young giant provinces should be bound up in constitutional straightjackets unless a competent tribunal decides that that is the only political custom they are entitled to under the Constitution. There are many important questions for the new provinces to consider which I trust will not be obscured by the introduction of Dominion party lines and political agitation and discussion which must follow."

There is more than wheat rising. Canadian Pacific Railway stocks yesterday touched the 160 point, the highest in the history of the market. Wheat and the C.P.R., however, are practically synonymous terms now.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

CYCLISTS ON THE SIDEWALKS.

Sir—In your recent issues I have noticed letters signed "Inquirer" and "Subscriber," and, as a camper and cyclist, I would like to say a few words regarding the condition of the roads in question. From a cyclist's point of view, they are hardly what could be styled navigable; and either the Tourist Association or the city should take up the matter and alter them somewhat. Cyclists can hardly be blamed for using the sidewalks, and they most heartily thank the "knockers" for their information to the arm of the law. "Subscriber" speaks of women or children getting run into on Fairfield road, and the writer would be very pleased to know of one instance—only one. Thanking you for the space.

J. P. S.

MEANING OF STORTHING.

The Storthing, which has deposed King Oscar from the Norwegian throne, is, being interpreted, the great court, and should be pronounced to rhyme with "courting." The second part of the word is identical with our "thing," however, as the Scandinavian languages, in common with "Anglo Saxon," have the same word for "thing" and "council." In modern English a trace of the second sense survives in the word "hustings," which came to mean the public platform upon which a candidate appeared at election time, though originally the "husting" was the council at which the candidate was selected, "the house thing" or house council.

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UP TO HIM.

"I have heard," stammered her timid admirer, "that you are engaged. Is it—er—true?"

"I'm not engaged yet," replied the fair girl, "but I hope to be soon."

"Er—how soon?" he asked.

"In a few minutes," she replied with shining eyes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

Boston Globe.

In the early life of the late Hon. John E. Russell his father became financially embarrassed. Shortly afterward the son appeared at the Leicester bank with a heavy deposit. A curious onlooker observing the large amount surprisedly exclaimed: "I thought your father failed, John?"

"So he did," coolly responded John, "but mother didn't."

OPPORTUNITY.

Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate!

If sleeping, wake—if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore;
I answer not, and I return no more.

—John J. Ingalls.

THE BOBBY'S APPLE.

Philadelphia Record.

Mayor McClellan is fond of relating this experience which befel him when a congressman in Washington:

"One night when I was walking down Pennsylvania avenue," said Mr. McClellan, "I saw a big policeman standing on the corner acting in a suspicious manner. He held one hand behind his back, as if he were concealing something. Just for the fun of the thing I approached and asked him:

"'What have you there?'

"For an instant he looked startled, and then, quickly bringing his arm round in front of him, said:

"'It's an apple; have a bite?'

"'No, sir,' I said, sternly. 'Don't you know who I am?'

"'Don't know you from a lamp post, sir.'

"'Well, I am Congressman McClellan.'

"'Is that so? Then take half of this apple. I suppose if you were a senator I'd have to give you the whole of it!'"

AN AUTHOR WHO GROWS YOUNG

"Beyond seventy, I am stronger for accomplishment than at fifty," writes E. P. Powell in the August Country Calendar. And the reason of it all, he says, is that he has learned to do his city work in the country, meanwhile finding time to develop a fruit farm that is now the support, to a large degree, of himself and his family. Mr. Powell stands in the forefront of those who sound the return to nature, and rightly, for would not the most abandoned victim of the apartment house and the late supper feel an answering thrill at this:

"Social functions cannot command me. I can go to bed early, and get out at daybreak. I can whistle with the robins, and play with my collie, and chatter with my flocks of hens. I get the best of vegetables, new eggs, fresh milk, cream and fruits. I see no use in dismantling before a good hundred years or more."

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Victoria, B. C., July 26, 1905. au2
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au3 A. J. ARNASON.

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Unique Ivories, Embroidered Silks, Fancy Fans, Grotesque Carvings, Japanese and Chinese Dainty Crockery, Ebony Chairs and Tables, Carved Ebony and Sandal Wood Boxes and Cabinets.
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The run of cohoes has started. We have everything in hand—
Lines, Rods, Reels and Spoon Baits
Baits fitted to suit any fancy.
Complete Outfits From 50c up
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FOX'S
78 GOVERNMENT ST.

TAKE NOTICE

That we have as from the first day of July instant, entered into co-partnership Nurserymen and to continue the business of Andrew Ohlson under the name, style and firm of "The Oaklands Nursery Company."
A. OHLSON.
W. B. GAGE.
Witness: H. Dallas Helmcken. jy20
Dated July 19, 1905.

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FIRE INSURANCE
Now is the time to insure your property against loss by fire.
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LOCAL NEWS.

Gorge Launch Service.—The launch Shamrock on the Gorge service will not be removed from the run during the races in Esquimalt today, but will be operated on the same schedule.

Scotsmen's Picnic.—This afternoon the St. Andrew's Society picnic will be held at the Gorge. It promises to be a very successful event. A fine programme of sports will be carried out to the letter, and no doubt will be warmly contested. They will take place in the afternoon.

Rev. Rugg Coming.—Rev. Dr. M. L. Rugg, former pastor of Calvary Baptist church, who is now in charge of the West End church, Vancouver, will preach in the Calvary Baptist church tomorrow, both morning and evening. Mr. Rugg was here 15 years ago, and at that time was one of the leading Baptist workers on this coast.

The Trap Sites.—Respecting the rush for trap sites which is now in progress on the West Coast of the Island, as announced in yesterday morning's Colonist, it is said that along the shore there is as much more room for traps as is now occupied. There are locations available all the way to the Sombrio river, a point a little to the east of Port San Juan. It is believed that those interested will find it materially to their advantage to build canneries on the Island as well, for the present season has demonstrated the expensiveness of shipping salmon to the Fraser river or elsewhere on the Mainland.

Distinguished Woodman.—Dr. W. S. Harrison, who is an alderman in the present Toronto city council, and also head physician of the Canadian order of the Woodmen of the World, will arrive in the city on Monday next. The members of the Victoria camp will meet at their camp on Monday evening to welcome and extend congratulations to their distinguished visitor and brother Woodman, after which the camp will repair to the St. Francis, where preparations are under way for the banqueting of their worthy guest. The doctor's tour is with a view of looking into the interests of his order in the West.

The Fraser Pack.—A trap operator remarked yesterday that there would be a shortage in the total pack on the Fraser this year. It would not nearly reach the figures representing the catch of four years ago. It would also be short on the Sound, but on the northern coast it would probably come up to the best record. There have been two big runs of fish this year, both lasting about a week, and another may come, but it is considered now extremely doubtful as the cohoes and hump backs are very plentiful, indicating that the sockeye season is about over. The year has been a remarkable one, not at all like that in 1901, when there were several very large runs, which lasted for a considerable time.

Fish Offal.—Dr. C. J. Fagan, provincial medical health officer, has instructed the owners of the English Bay, Great Northern and Eagle Harbor salmon canneries that in future they must tow all their fish offal beyond the three-mile limit in the Gulf of Georgia, and dump it there. The reason Dr. Fagan has for insisting on this manner of disposing of the fish offal is that during the past two weeks a mess of the stench-originating stuff has been piling on the beaches at English Bay and at Kitsalano and threatening the general health. Neither Dr. Fagan nor Dr. Underhill is satisfied with the disposition of the offal by the method of dumping it into the sea, even beyond the three-mile limit, but it is the best means they have at their disposal at present for ridding the locality of a very grave nuisance.

Take a trip on the Iroquois Sunday and you will be delighted. "Two hours at Mayne," "Through the Canal," "Stop at the Fish Trap," "A Summer Outing on Summer Seas." Fare only $1 for the whole day. *

SATURDAY SNAPS

One 3-lb. Tin Pumpkin..... 10c
Two 1-lb. Tin C. & B. Marmalade..... 25c

THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY
S. J. HEALD, Manager.

Back From Alberni.—Dr. Tolmie has returned from Alberni, where he had been inspecting the cattle of the district and the dairies. He reports conditions satisfactory.

Lecture to Orangemen.—Rev. Wm. Walsh will give a public lecture at the A.O.U.W. hall on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, his subject being "The Relief of Derry." The public is cordially invited to attend. A collection will be made to defray expenses.

Moonlight Excursion—Next Tuesday evening the steamer Iroquois will leave the wharf at Sidney at 8 o'clock and sail out among the islands of the Gulf, returning at 10:30 o'clock. The proceeds of the excursion are in aid of the Methodist parsonage, Sidney.

Was at Chemainus.—A Chemainus correspondent says: Bruce Drake, who was supposed to have been drowned in the gulf and later turned up in Seattle, commenced work for the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company at their camp 6, a few days after being paid off from the Don and worked until July 31st, drawing his pay August 2 at the Chemainus office of the company.

Mackenzie & Mann.—The B. C. Review (London), in its issue of July 29th says: "Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann having incorporated the Canadian Northern Lands Company, capital $5,000,000, to sell 500,000 acres of land, a part of the railway land grant, the shares have been introduced to investors here. This land has been taken at a valuation of $3 per acre, representing $1,500,000 of stock."

New Island School.—Marshall Bray, government agent at Nanaimo, has just visited South Oyster, where he picked out the site of the new school to replace the old building, which is not only dilapidated, but is too far away from a convenient spot. The new structure will be ready by the end of October and is being constructed by the contractor, D. Nicholson, the cost being in the neighborhood of $1,000.

Foggy Weather North.—Vessels arriving from Northern points report that the weather is unusually foggy for this time of year. The Snow and Burgess, which has just reached Ladysmith, arrived at the north end of the Island ten days ago and was obliged to lay there for some time in a dead calm and thick fog. When eventually she got a wind it was an east one, and the journey was made under bad circumstances. The officers of the Snow and Burgess report that the fogs on the route north are the worst known for a long time.

Touring Yachtsmen.—The handsome 40-foot yacht Gwendolyn of Seattle arrived yesterday with a crew composed of Capt. Hanke, F. T. Butler, W. B. Jack, B. Jack and A. Anderson. The Gwendolyn is the champion yacht in her class in North Pacific waters, for at the international races this year she carried away the Mackie international trophy for the second time in succession, beating the Vancouver flyer, the Wideawake. The Gwendolyn has been out on a cruise for the past two weeks, part of it in British Columbia waters. She has visited Vancouver and other points up the coast on the present cruise. The visitor is a fine trim craft and smartly handled.

Grading Apples.—The result of Maxwell Smith's investigation into the manner in which the requirements of the Fruit Marks Act were being complied with in Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Wellington was not as completely satisfactory as he hoped for. As a general thing he found that the fruit packers did not grade their apples to any great extent. Some good apples are mixed with a lot of poorer ones, and the only thing that saved some prosecutions was the fact that they had been marked as in the lowest grade. Mr. Smith pointed out that this was a bad policy even from the farmer's standpoint, as with a little trouble he could in some cases realize fully double on quite a lot of his fruit.

Pay a Dividend.—Under the caption "Hastings (B. C.) Exploration Syndicate," the British Columbia Review (London), in its issue of July 29th, says: "The directors' report states that the balance of cash on hand amounts to £6,572. The administration expenditure shows no material increase, but £461 more has been spent on development work, as compared with the balance sheet of the previous year. The ore shipped to smelters realized £10,099 net, that is, after deduction of freight and treatment. No account has been taken of the value of ore in bin at the mine. The board are of opinion that the figures now presented justify the recommendation of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., equal to 1s. per share."

Boundary Survey.—W. F. Ratz, of Ottawa, the Dominion land surveyor in charge of the boundary survey party that has been engaged thus far this season about the headwaters of the Salmon river, is at present in Skagway. He has completed his labors in the vicinity of Chilkoot inlet, and will leave that district as soon as his outfit can be moved. He will go up the Taku inlet, east of Juneau, where he will spend the remainder of the season in defining the boundary line between Alaska and Canada. According to a message from the headquarters of the American boundary survey party on the Tahkin river, which flows into the Chilkat river about 25 miles from Haines Mission, the work there is greatly hampered by high water and smoke from forest fires. The message was dated July 28.

Alleged Discrimination—The alleged discrimination of the Canadian Pacific railway against British Columbia in freight rates from the Eastern States was the principal topic of discussion at a brief meeting of the Westminster board of trade. When a communication notifying the board of the meeting of the railway commission to be held next month was read, Mr. J. A. Cunningham thought that this matter should be brought to the attention of the commissioners. Mr. Cunningham stated that the railway company charged 5 cents a hundred pounds more for freight coming from the Eastern States to British Columbia coast cities than was asked for shipments to coast cities in the United States, although the latter freight had to be hauled through Canada and then south from here. The matter was left in the hands of the transportation committee, with power to act.

Pathetic Incident.—A deeply pathetic incident is related in connection with the death of the young man Bert Gouge a few days ago. His father, who is 80 years of age, and had not seen his sons, Burt and Fred, for 23 years, arrived in Victoria from Tasmania Sunday morning, and thinking that he would give his boy a surprise went to the Four Mile House at 9 o'clock and asked for a room, saying he wished to stay a few days. Fred Gouge, of Nanaimo, answered the old gentleman's request for a room, but 23 years had made vast changes in the appearance of both and neither father or son recognized the other. Upon being told that he could not secure a room that day, as there had been a death in the family, the old man anxiously inquired who had passed away, and upon being told that Burt had died at 3 o'clock that morning, the sad parent at once made himself known. The feelings of both father and son upon meeting under such sad circumstances can be imagined, and to find his son whom he had expected to surprise by his coming cold in death was a severe shock to one so aged.

Deeds, Not Words—$8 Flannel Suits now $4 at B. Williams & Company. *

A Grand Chance.—100 Boys' Sailor Suits, long and short trousers, $1 per suit to clear. B. Williams & Company.

Edith Grant's Case.—The decision of whether Edith Grant will be allowed to remain under the control of the Children's Aid Society or whether she is to be returned to the care of her mother at Cape Mudge is still a moot point. Mr. Justice Duff reserved judgment after hearing argument in the case.

Drowned at Ladner.—A drowning accident occurred Tuesday at Ladner. Just as the steamer Blthet was making a landing, a colored man, name unknown, fell off the wharf into the water. He had been in the Ladner district before, and worked as a farm hand. He was in the water thirty minutes before the body was recovered.

Want a Doctor.—The town of Ferguson is in need of a doctor, Dr. Newcomb of that place having removed to Midway. As there is a well-equipped hospital at Ferguson, the opening is held to be a good one. Mr. Allan Chisholm, the secretary of the hospital committee, has written to parties at the coast asking that a doctor be sent up.

Social at Saanich.—The social in the North Saanich Methodist church on Tuesday evening was a great success in every way. The programme, which consisted of songs, solos, duets, recitations, etc., was well rendered. Worthy of special mention were the recitations given by Mr. Kirkendale, of the steamer Iroquois. The chair was taken by Rev. Mr. Lailing. After the programme, the ladies of the congregation served refreshments.

A Local Directory.—Preparatory steps were taken yesterday for the publication of a directory under auspices that will guarantee a firstclass publication, and one that will be reliable in every particular. Owing to the gross injustice that has been done Victoria by recent attempts along this line, many merchants have expressed their hearty approval and have promised full support to the new venture.

Orphans Entertained.—The children of the Orphans' Home were entertained yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Newton at Oak Bay. An afternoon's sport had been arranged for the boys and girls, which included races and a tug-of-war. After the sports all present enjoyed a delightful sail on the waters of the bay. Special cars were put on for the occasion, and all present enjoyed a very fine afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Newton were kindly assisted in the effort by Mrs. Grant, Mrs. S. Bergman and Mr. Berridge.

Pyrotechnic Spectacle.—It is understood that arrangements are being made for the presentation of Pain's famous pyrotechnic spectacle, "The Last Days of Pompeii," in this city. Over 300 people take part in the production, and during the "fete" scene many new and original acrobatic specialties will be presented. The pyrotechnic display which is part of the entertainment will surpass in magnitude and grandeur anything of the kind ever before attempted in this section of the country.

A Timber Deal.—A timber deal affording further evidence of the activity in all industrial circles on the British Columbia coast has just been closed. Messrs. Tabor & Cameron, lumbermen of Tacoma, have purchased from the Bank of British North America 1,200 acres of fine timber on Howe Sound, near Gibson's Landing and adjoining the property of the Canada Lumber & Timber Co. The price is understood to have been in the neighborhood of $12,000, and it is reported on good authority that the purchasers will either log or manufacture the timber before long.

Enforce Game Laws — Provincial Game Warden Williams has left for the Northern coast to investigate charges of infractions of the game laws which have been made against the Indians at various points. It is stated that in some places they have cleaned the lakes entirely of trout by setting weirs in the small streams which the fish go up in May to spawn. Lakes where it was possible to catch trout of good size in former years are now reported to be entirely depopulated of the game fish. Reports of the wholesale destruction of deer by the same Indians will also be investigated.

Fruit Condemned.—One thousand, two hundred and fifty-nine boxes of California fruit have been condemned by Inspector W. H. Lyne in Vancouver during the last six weeks. This is about a carload. During that time the total importations of California fruit to Vancouver have been fifty carloads, says the Province. The condemning of one carload in fifty is not in itself startling, but the alarming feature is that the California shippers have apparently united in refusing to ship subject to quarantine inspection. This means that since unquarantined fruit has been shipped during the last thirty days, fairly heavy losses have fallen on Vancouver buyers.

Today's Excursion.—For the N. P. A. A. O. regatta this afternoon in Esquimalt harbor, the popular excursion steamer City of Nanaimo will sail from the C. P. R. Belleville street dock at 1:30, and will afford an ideal opportunity to witness the regatta to the best advantage, as the steamer will sail along the course in order that the excursionists may follow the various races from start to finish. The Fifth Regiment band will be on board and enliven the afternoon's enjoyment with a choice programme of popular music. The steamer will return after the conclusion of the races, the fare for the round trip being 50 cents. Tickets can now be procured at the C. P. R. ticket office on Government street, and also at the wharf shortly before the sailing of the steamer.

Panned Her Own Gold.—Miss Pearl Hall, a Dawson girl, has arrived at Vancouver to enter school, and is proud because of a portion of her expenses are to be paid from money she herself panned from the gold lands on the Yukon. Her father is a prominent miner of the Klondike and her mother owns a Dawson hotel. Miss Hall said: "A portion of my educational expenses are to be defrayed by myself. I am especially proud of that fact because my father and mother are both amply able to pay my tuition, but I want to be as independent as possible. Part of the money I am going to use while in school I made by panning gold. I did not dig the dirt, but men did that for me, and I washed it out. If you are a miner you know that panning is often the hardest part of the acquiring of gold. I panned lots of it, and kept it to help defray my school expenses."

Masonic Visitors — Among recent visitors to Victoria was a party of officials and members of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Canada of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also officials of the Grand Priory of the Knights Templar, which concluded its sessions recently at Winnipeg. The party, which numbered fifteen in all, were entertained by prominent local Masons. Most Eminent Sir Knight Will H. Whyte, grand chancellor of the Grand Priory of Canada, was at the head of the party. Other prominent members were M. W. Bro. Benjamin Allen, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Canada; R. W. Bro. W. Roaf, K. C., of Toronto, grand Z of the Grand Capter of Canada; M. W. Bro. E. Ross, of Sherbrooke, Que., eminent Sir Knight of the Grand Chapter of Canada, and a number of other Masonic celebrities.

Installs Agent.—R. L. Drury, M. P. P., of Victoria, accompanied by Mrs. Drury and daughter, was a visitor to New Westminster on Thursday. Mr. Drury's immediate business was to introduce Mr. S. W. Bodley, the lately appointed district manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada. Mr. Bodley is a captain of the Corps of Guides and an expert rifle shot who figured conspicuously on Victoria teams during his residence here.

Silver Ore Prospects.—Miners in the North are very hopeful of the silver ore prospects in the Windy Arm country. The company operating there have already put in one aerial tramway and intend to put in another right away. The Alsek country is handicapped by lack of communication which makes it very difficult for the individual miner to operate there, but a party of capitalists have gained control of one whole creek there and put in a hydraulic plant. The prospects for a large output there are very encouraging, and should it prove a success, undoubtedly other companies will be formed.

Traffic in Indian Women.—During the hearing of the Edith Grant case in Vancouver, before Mr. Justice Duff, Rev. A. E. Green was cross-examined by Mr. Macdonell on the affidavit that had been read in court. Mr. Green said he was certain from his own observation that an immoral traffic in women was carried on by the Indians with the logging camps along the coast. As an instance he showed that when some Indians in the North were recently convicted for selling whiskey, one of them had jumped up and said to the magistrate: "If you stop this, why don't you stop our women being sold to the logging camps?"

Jubilee Number—The London (Ont.) Free Press has just issued a mammoth edition of 56 pages, commemorative of its jubilee as a daily newspaper. It contains an illustrated supplement of early scenes and people connected with the paper in its young days, among whom was ex-Governor Chas. H. Mackintosh, who was once city editor. Views of the city are given, and interesting write-ups of the city, which was started in 1826. On the day that London became a city, May 5, 1855, No. 1, Vol. 1, of the Daily Free Press was issued. The edition is a valuable souvenir, and many have been received by former residents of London.

Long Distance 'Phones.—A Spokane paper a few days ago announced that the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company had completed its line from Seattle to Spokane. When asked if it would be possible to talk from the British Columbia coast cities to Spokane, General Superintendent Kent of the British Columbia Telephone Company said that it could be done, but that owing to the many connections it would scarcely be commercially possible at present. Nelson and Rossland are both in telephonic communication with Spokane, so that at no distant date it may be possible to telephone to those cities from Victoria.

Indians Troubled.—Provincial Constable Woollacott, who is down from the North, says he has been having a rather lively time up there among the Indians lately. Some of them still seem to feel sore over the hanging of Indian Tom, and Constable Woollacott says that Tom's sister breaks out weeping about it every time she meets him. Yunukwa, Tom's partner in the crime, became so afraid of what the Indians might do to him that he left the rancherie at Nawhitti and sought refuge at Alert Bay. As he did not feel completely safe there either, he migrated still further south, and is now engaged in catching sockeyes on the Fraser river.

Two Fair Features.—At a meeting of the special features committee of the Dominion fair it was decided to offer prizes for international races and competitions, and the news has brought joy to the aborigines on both sides of the line. It was at first thought best to confine the races to British Columbia Indians alone, but as the competitors themselves wished to prove their mettle against their neighbors from Uncle Sam's domains, the committee has fallen in line and has hung up prizes for the international sports. Another attraction, or rather series, was arranged at the meeting. An appropriation was made for Scottish games, sports, piping and dancing competitions, and it is expected that there will be many who sport the tartan to take a hand in these.

George Ham's Latest.—When the three doctors met in consultation over George Ham and decided that an operation was obligatory, it was with somewhat solemn mien they approached their patient to state the fact, says an exchange. "We think," said one medico, "that an immediate operation is necessary, most necessary, Mr. Ham. "An operation?" queried their patient. "Yes, the removal of your appendix," was the answer, gravely given. Mr. Ham's face was twisted with pain just at that moment, and he waited for the spasm to pass before he said: "Oh, well, doctor, if you think you must have my appendix, for goodness sake take it, but (looking up anxiously) you'll have to leave me my table of contents and preface, won't you?"

Bradstreet's Agent.—As was announced in the Colonist a few days ago, Mr. Ernest R. Purdy will succeed Mr. Gordon A. Wey as superintendent for Bradstreet's for British Columbia. Mr. Purdy for two years was Bradstreet's representative in the Kootenay district, with headquarters in Nelson. He assumes his new duties in a few days. Since leaving British Columbia, Mr. Purdy has been superintendent for the company at Tacoma, and in announcing his departure from the City of Destiny the Ledger said: "Mr. Purdy has been very successful in the conduct of the Bradstreet business during the time he has been in Tacoma, and many of the business men of the city will be sorry to learn that he has been transferred. He has had a broad experience in his line of work, and is regarded as one of Bradstreet's most capable men in the Northwest."

Gold Dredging.—J. W. Broomhead, a well-known mining authority, writing in the London Financial Times, refers as follows to dredging operations in this province: "Dredging for gold in British Columbia has not been a commercial success, notwithstanding all the efforts to overcome difficulties. Many of the propositions started have had ground of payable value, free from snags or embedded trees, boulders or hard clay cement, a good bed for dredging and gold not too fine to be easily recovered. The difficulty has mainly been mechanical, and in cases the dredges have been of too weak construction to stand the work, necessitating frequent stoppages for repairs. An occasional boulder in dredging is easily overcome if there is sufficient room for the dredge to work below so as to undermine it, when it can be toppled over and the ground dredged over the site of the boulder, where more gold may be expected; but the difficulty comes in when boulders lie too closely together for the dredge to work between them."

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Take the Southern Pacific Company's famous scenic Shasta route. Two trains daily. Rates, reservations and descriptive literature at Union Ticket Office, 608 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. E. E. Ellis, General Agent. *

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BROOK BAY, VICTORIA, B.C.
Sashes, Doors and Wood Work
OF ALL KINDS
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc

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ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, VICTORIA, B. C.
Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of all kinds. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths. Shingles, Mouldings, etc.
Lemon, Gonnason & Co.,
P. O. Box 863. Telephone 77.

JAS. LEIGH & SONS
Rough and Dressed Lumber
Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Lath, Shingles, Turning and Band Sawing.
Mantels, Grates and Tiles at Moderate Prices
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THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LTD. LTY.
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WILLIAMS & MELLIS
Telephone 758. COMMISSION AGENTS 28 Broad Street
GLASS—Plate, Sheet and Fancy. MIRRORS—British, German and Shock. Mantels, Tiles and Grates and a fine line o Builders' Supplies

Jewellery Repairing
We make a specialty of repairing and making old jewellery up into something new and serviceable.
If you have any that needs attention, let us see it and give you an estimate for repairing, or altering it. You will find our work to be of the highest order, our charges moderate, and we guarantee to give you satisfaction.
C. E. Redfern
43 GOVERNMENT ST.
Telephone 118.

White Pass Business.—S. H. Graves, president of the White Pass & Yukon railway, said in an interview: "We have handled more tonnage this year than in any yet. The Dawson trade shows an increase in heavy machinery, though there is some falling off in other lines. It has been a warm, dry summer there, and the miners are badly handicapped by want of water. In Fairbanks we have practically a new camp, and of course it has brought a considerable increase of trade."

SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

Large Variety.—We have a very large variety of cups and saucers in both china and crockery. China tea cups, $2 to $2.50 per dozen; china breakfast cups, $3 to $3.50 dozen; crockery cups and saucers, $1 to $2 per dozen, at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

For school opening, exercise books and Buster Brown scribblers, 6 for 25c. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

For school opening, exercise books and Buster Brown scribblers, 6 for 25c. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

For school opening, new rubber slate cleaners, 5c. each; best thing yet. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd. *

Two big juicy tins of pineapple for 25c. are the bargains at the Saunders' Grocery Co.'s store for today. *

Manager Christie of the Paterson Shoe Co.'s stores, now turns his attention to school shoes for both boys and girls. He recommends them for strength, durability, neatness, and last but not least, the extraordinary reasonable prices for which they are being offered. *

Now that the school holidays close the lads and lassies will again have to hie themselves off to school duties, and in order that the sum of knowledge may rise and set on their youthful minds, their little feet should also be properly clad in a pair each of Jas. Maynard's school children's boots. For if the feet are comfortable and easy the mind and perceptiveness is all the more keen. See Maynard's ad., top of 6th page. *

W. A. Turner, whose offices may be found at 76 Yates street, Victoria, is the agent for Herd's Rupture Appliances for men, women and children. These appliances are endorsed and recommended by physicians everywhere. *

Salmon's grand English St. Ledger sweeps, which are to be drawn at Victoria Sept. 12th in the presence of the public and under the supervision of the press, are attracting considerable attention and tickets, which are $1 each, are being taken freely. *

Pumpkin Pie.—Manager Heald of the West End grocery, seems to have a good opinion of pumpkins, and to convince his patrons and the public generally of their many virtues, especially when made up into luscious pumpkin pies, has decided to offer a bumper pumpkin for the small sum of one dime in his Saturday bargains. Who will take the big pumpkin?

A monster bar of pure castile soap for 25c. is one of the snaps at Dixi Ross & Co.'s store for this day only. *

Room 3, Moody block, 76½ Yates street, up stairs, is where Sprinkling & Co.'s ladies' tailoring parlors are located, and if rumors are to be believed they turn all work entrusted to them out in the most satisfactory manner. *

Ladies and Gentlemen.—Permit us to direct your attention to the announcement of W. G. Cameron on 7th page of this issue, notifying the public to the effect that this (Saturday, 12th Aug.) will be the last day of the continuance of their big sale, and all and singular, the party or parties who have not yet participated in the wonderful advantages of supplying their little needs at about one-third regular prices should lose no time in hieing themselves to Cameron's store, 55 Johnson street. *

FREDERICK ST.
Two-Storey, 7-Roomed House, 60x140 Lot; Fine Garden, $2100.
VIEW STREET
Two-Storey, 8-Roomed House, 25x120 Lot. $1,800. Terms.
E. A. Harris & Co.
35 Fort Street.

HUNDREDS OF WORKMEN
Will tell you that we repair and keep their bicycles in order for them. We do work thoroughly and promptly and do not slight the parts you cannot see.
Remember those free coupons. They may win you a new bicycle.
THOMAS PLIMLEY
Central Cycle Depot, Opposite P. O.

TALKING MACHINE BARGAINS
Slightly used Disc and Cylinder Machines at bargain prices.
A few slightly used or scratched 10-inch Records, 25c. each.
Fletcher Bros.
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Mrs. Campbell
Chiropodist
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Latest Antiseptic Methods

Do You Know What Is Making Victoria Famous?
Why, the Chocolates Manufactured by
POPHAM BROS.
Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.
Ask your Grocer or Confectioner for Them.

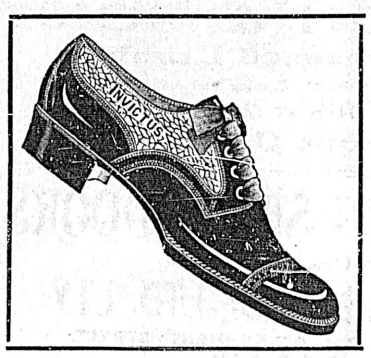
During the month of August only, watches cleaned 75c, mainsprings 75c. W. B. Shakespeare, 31 Government St.

Fruit Jars and Rubber Rings at Cheapside. *

"Prices Cut Right in Half."—$6 Flannel Suits now $3 at B. Williams & Company. *

Are You Looking For Good Boots and Shoes

For the children to go to school? Well here they are at the same price as others are asking for old, out-of-date goods. One glance at our stock and you will be convinced that it is new and up-to-date. . . . . .

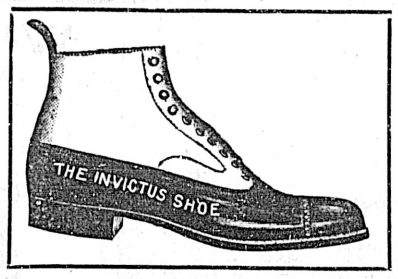


Men's Box Calf, Goodyear Welt, Heavy Soles, at $3.50
Men's Dong. Kid, Goodyear Welt, Heavy Soles, at $3.00
Men's Dong. Kid, Goodyear Welt, Single Sole $2.50

Agent for Geo. A. Slater Invictus Fine Shoes

Ladies' Kid, Blucher Cut, Dull Kid, Top Lace $2.50
Ladies' Kid, Lace, Pat. Tip, Fair Stitch $2.00
Ladies' Oxford Shoes, will have to go at .....$1.00 to $2.00
Bring the Boys and Girls; we can Shoe them Right and Left.
Boys' Box Calf, Heavy Soles, Sizes 1 to 5 .....$2.00
Boys' Box Calf Lace Boots, Sizes 1 to 5 .....$1.75
Misses' Kid, Pat. Tip, Good Soles, 1 to 2 .....$1.75
Misses' Kid, Lace Boots, Heel and Spring, 11 to 2 .....$1.50
Misses' Box Calf Lace Boots, Spring Heel, 11 to 2 .....$1.75
Children's Dong. Kid, Pat. Tip, Heavy Soles, 8 to 10½.....$1.35

Tennis Goods, white, brown and black. Look out for something extra and you will not be disappointed.



James Maynard,

85 Douglas St., Odd Fellows' Block

The Prince of Water Sport

Enthusiastic Contest for Rod and Line Record in Salmon Fishing.

Campbell River the Ideal Spot—Interesting Statistics of the Contest.

Two enthusiastic rod fishermen are trying for world's records with spoon and rod at Campbell river. They are Dr. Dixon of Victoria and Mr. L. Layard of Devonshire, England. Mr. Layard is a guest at "The Willows," that ideal sportsman's inn, opposite the Indian village of Cape Mudge, which is under the proprietorship of Thulin Bros., and under the management of Mr. Emerson Hannon. Dr. Dixon is camping on the spit which points out into salt water at the entrance of Campbell river. Mr Layard is after cohoes, and Dr. Dixon after the mighty tyhee. Both have spooned the river for three summers in succession in pursuit of this magnificent sport. Mr. Layard takes photographs of his catches, and his experiences and lectures for charitable institutions on his return to England. He says: "It is my hobby, and I like it. My greatest enjoyment, next to the actual fishing, is to tell my countrymen about it in England, and, of course, my lantern slide lectures for seaman's institutes, orphans' homes, and so forth, on British Columbia, and the noble sport of salmon rod fishing, does good in its way."

It is believed that Mr. Layard now has the rod record for the number of salmon caught in eighteen days, and this was secured this season. The number caught was 350, and the weight 2,650 pounds. He aims to get three tons before returning. The best single afternoon's fishing was on July 24, when 32 were caught, weighing 235 pounds.

The following were the best days: July 18, 20 fish; July 22, 34 fish; July 24, 36 fish; August 1, 28 fish.

Unless this is disputed, it will likely go on record as the greatest number of salmon caught with rod and spoon in eighteen days.

Two Enviable Records

Dr. Dixon already holds two records that have been acknowledged by the English sporting authority, "Field," as being world beaters. These records were made last year, and Dr. Dixon expects to beat them this year. They are the greatest weight of salmon caught in one day with a rod, namely, twelve tyhee salmon, weighing 400 pounds, or an average of 33 1-3 pounds; and the greatest weight of salmon caught with a rod in sixteen days, namely, 92 tyhee salmon, weighing two tons. Dr. Dixon scorns the eight pound cohoe, and seeks only the tyhee off the mouth of the Campbell river. He sleeps on the bank of the river and for two weeks does little but fish and eat, and that he enjoys it cannot be denied from his enthusiastic account of his exciting experiences with these forty and fifty pound monsters of the deep, which he plays with his rod and a reel of his own patent, till, beaten and still on the water's surface, the gaff is run into him, and all hands haul and drag this fifty pounds of solid salmon over the boat's side.

Dr. Dixon does not deny that he is ambitious of beating the record of Sir Richard Musgrave, whose name has been recorded on fishing statistics the world over as having caught the biggest salmon ever caught with rod and line, namely, a sixty-seven pound tyhee. The tyhee has been preserved and is on view at the provincial museum.

Hand line records are also being obtained on this most prolific of fishing streams.

The record is now held by Hugh Pidcock, proprietor of the Cape Mudge cannery. On July 26 Mr. Pidcock, with one line trailed from his Indian canoe, 106 cohoe salmon, averaging betwen six and eight pounds. He leads every Indian and white man on the river by at least twenty or thirty fish, and that means that he leads the world. Mr. Pidcock studies the streams, tide rips and winds like a book, and understands better than all competitors where the fish are, and when and how they will bite.

All three record breakers are Englishmen, and they speak of the stream that thunders by Cape Mudge and Quathlaska sound as the finest salmon fishing waters in the world.

At the present time the tyhees are running. All shore line gear is being torn to pieces by them. Long line gear, big hooks and spoons are being got out, and the hunt for big game has commenced.

Sixty Thousand Salmon

The only cannery in British Columbia, and perhaps in the world, that is being supplied by salmon caught by hand alone, is the Pidcock cannery at Cape Mudge. It is a small cannery in its way, but when it is considered that the Messrs. Pidcock are putting up 4,000 cases, which will average fifteen cohoes to the case, the enormous hand catch can be realized. This means that Indians and whites who are fishing for the cannery will supply by hand fishing 60,000 salmon, weighing from six to eight pounds each, and there are not fifty fishermen all told to make this catch. The Cape Mudge cannery has little trouble with offal, as what a furiously running tide does not take out to sea, the schools of dog fish devour.

This recalls the statement of Mr. Bryce of the steamer Cassiar, who says that on a recent trip he was surprised to see a black mass of dog fish crowding close up to the wharf of a certain cannery. He got out a long gaff and was amusing himself spearing these fish, never missing a shot, when the manager of the cannery said to him, "I dislike spoiling your sport, but I must ask you to stop. These dog fish, ugly and loathsome as they are, are my friends. If you kill a number of them they will all leave and be shy about coming back. I encourage them and let them have full swing here, as they are the finest scavengers imaginable, and devour all the offal thrown from the cannery."

Besides being interesting as an enthusiastic fisherman, Mr. Layard, who is trying for world's fishing record at Campbell river, is able to keep an interviewer interested for hours of his experiences in the tropics, where for 35 years he was in the service of the crown. He claims to be the only living white man who has heard the natives called on the tom tom to his own dinner, that is, where he was to be the principal dish on the menu card.

His father was governor of the New Hebrides, and he had been sent on a secret mission for the government. Natives found it out, and his presence of mind alone saved him. He accompanied two missionaries as a blind to one of the hostile settlements. On approaching the shore, the natives ran down and fired their poisoned arrows in the air as a token of hostility. He landed, however, with a revolver in each hand, and advanced inland, step by step, peering behind every twig. Suddenly he heard the call to the cannibal feast, and told the missionaries to prepare for a death struggle, as the summons to dinner had been sounded. They retreated to their dingy on the shore, but found it had been taken away, and between their boat and where they stood were the ugly fins of several man-eating sharks.

Missionaries as Meat

He remembers saying to the missionaries: "Which shall it be, sharks or the canalbals' pot?" They asked not to jest, but to pray. The cannibals came down on them with a whoop, and his companions threw up their hands and shouted, "Missionaries! Missionaries!" An old man came towards them and levelled his musket at the missionaries' stomachs. Mr. Layard got close up and covered him with two revolvers, and spoke rapidly to him in his native tongue, calling him by name and naming his chief men, and said he knew his shot gun and had had it in his hands before. Mr. Layard's manner, his friendliness, his position as an official and a governor's son, the fact that he had formerly worked for Mr. Layard's father; something—he does not know what it was—at that psychological moment turned the tide in their favor, and the landing boat was returned to them and they were allowed to depart.

"At another time I had occasion to interview the chief of a cannibal tribe in the New Hebrides, and was shown the oven specially built for the purpose of roasting my father in. He was to be waylaid and prepared for the feast in this oven.

"The theory of these savages was that if their chiefs ate the bodies of the great land chiefs, that they too would be great.

"Thus I have seen the oven my father was to have been roasted in and heard the invitation to my own roasting for dinner."

Dr. Dixon, who is also fishing at Campbell river, has likewise the remarkable distinction of having as army surgeon been the only man in the world who has served in every branch of Queen Victoria's land forces. During that time Dr. Dixon has been many times in active service.

Dr. Dixon has given so much attention to tyhee fishing that he has been able to invent a reel and put it on the market, that is perhaps the only safe reel to use in playing this heavy weight marine fighter. It is worked by washers and a peg tapering to a point, and the peg gets a tremendous purchase in paying out the line, so that it can be made to run fast or slow at the slightest pressure.

Perfection From Practice.

THE man who does a thing oftenest knows how to do that thing best. Take the making of clothing for example: we make a hundred suits for every one the average custom tailor makes, and we make them just as thoroughly as he does.

Our product excels his in those little things that go to make up style and snap. Our cloths are as good as his, so are our linings, threads and buttons. We equal the good tailor in materials and excel him in tailoring.

20th Century Brand

is the standard of clothing excellence. Our tailoring cost per suit is less than that of custom work; so, too, is sales price. The advantage is all in favor of 20th Century Clothing.

AGENTS IN NEARLY EVERY CITY AND TOWN.

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TORONTO

Prominent Scot Visiting the City

George Bain of Nairn Engaged in a Study of British Columbia Fisheries.

Thinks Herring Curing Industry is Capable of Considerable Expansion.

George Bain, with Miss Bain, his sister, are on a visit to Victoria, and are staying at the Dallas hotel. Mr. Bain is a native of Nairn, Scotland, the owner and editor of the Nairnshire Telegraph. He is a man deeply versed in archaeological research, and is well known as an authority in this department of literature. He is the author of the "History of Nairnshire" and "The Life of Lord Brodie, the Puritan."

"A man who writes a history," said Mr. Bain to a Colonist reporter, "always seems impelled to follow it up with a biography."

Mr. Bain is no exception, and the works mentioned are but two amongst many learned contributions to the literature of his country.

Mr. Bain and his sister are here entirely upon a pleasure tour, and though literature is his forte, his hobby is the

Study of Fisheries

for he is a philanthropist and deeply interested in the workers of the Western Scottish coast, where the congested state of the industry brings much misery to the hardy fisherfolk who strive to make their living in those waters.

Mr. Bain's attention therefore has been turned to the fisheries of Canadian coasts, and especially to the herring fisheries, with which he is specially conversant in Scotland. The report of the immense shoals of herring which annually visit these coasts has reached Scotland, and Mr. Bain desires to test their merits for practical commercial purposes.

"The two points of interest to be investigated," said Mr. Bain, "are, first, is the quality of the herring on the Pacific Coast such as to give it a good position on the markets of the world? Secondly, can they be salted or cured sufficiently to allow of transportation to distant countries?

"These are the two points that Mr. Cowie will report upon. As far as I can ascertain from practical men competent to judge, certain of the shoals which visit the British Columbia coast are undoubtedly

Of Very Fine Quality

and they are of opinion that these can be quite easily cured. However, until this is an ascertained fact, I am not prepared to advise any large bodies of fishermen or fish-curers to come out.

"I have secured a considerable amount of evidence, and, provided that upon these essential points definite and satisfactory proof be forthcoming, there is nothing whatever to prevent the herring fishery on these coasts developing into an industry equal in proportion to your salmon fisheries."

Mr. and Miss Bain take a lively interest also in the salmon fishing and canning of British Columbia, and have visited Steveston and inspected its catching and canning methods. They were

Much Impressed

by the magnitude of the operations; at the same time, they could not help feeling that there was a lamentable waste of fish caught and not canned, as is the case when pressure occurs through a sudden rush and excess of fish over what the canneries are prepared to deal with.

Mr. Bain is charmed with the climate and the country generally, and expresses some surprise that so little is apparently done to make its resources and attractions known in the Old Country.

PERSONALS.

Miss Eberts, daughter of Hon. D. M. Eberts, K. C., of Victoria, B. C., is staying with her cousin, Mrs. George W. Foott, 527 Everett street.—Portland Oregonian.

Mrs. Collier and Mrs. Mitchell of Vancouver, are visiting Mrs. Gordon, Bellot street.

The Misses Clara and Ethel Jones left on the steamer Whatcom for the Portland exposition. They will be absent from the city about a week or ten days.

W. A. Clark, the well known real estate agent of Vancouver, is in town and staying at the Dominion hotel with his two daughters, paying a holiday visit to Victoria for a day or two.

At the Dominion are: E. Lawson, Vancouver; W. O. Clarke and child, Vancouver; B. C. Crakenthorp, Vancouver; W. H. D. Hill and wife, Regina; Joseph Cartwright, Ladysmith; E. W. Bridgman, Nelson; R. W. Penny, Vancouver; F. C. Chatters, R. Robinson, Chemainus.

Registered at the Driard are: G. H. Murray, Halifax; A. H. Lampe, Los Angeles; Alex. Johnston, Sydney; Harry Wright, M. P. P., Ymir; A. Fleck and wife, Ottawa; C. S. Rollston, Vancouver; E. J. Palmer, Chemainus; R. O. Winch, Vancouver; Louis Cleghorn, Toronto; Percy Evans, Vancouver; Edwin J. Howes, Toronto; C. Bridgewater, London; W. L. Greenlees, London; F. D. Arundel, Nelson; H. S. Bodmer, Nelson.

Pleased With Reception.—M. S. Parker, of Boise, Idaho, secretary of the Idaho Press Association, sends the editor of the Colonist, under date of August 8, the following letter: "The write-up you gave the Idaho Press Association when in your charming city recently was a splendid one. Please accept the sincere thanks of our members for same. We were royally treated while there, and all will long remember the generous hospitality of the good people of beautiful Victoria. Certainly your city is all that has been claimed for it."

SPORTING NEWS.

LACROSSE.

The Star Club

The Star Lacrosse Club will hold a meeting in Thomas Hooper's office this evening for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the club for the season. The meeting will be called to order at 7:45, and a large attendance is requested.

LAWN TENNIS.

J. B. A. A. Tournament

In connection with the J. B. A. A. tennis tournament, which commences on Monday at the courts, Kingston street, Messrs. B. Williams & Co. have presented a handsome cup to be competed for in the men's singles. The entry list, which is already a large one, closes this evening, which is a reminder to those who have not yet sent in their entry.

The Vancouver Tournament

Vancouver, Aug. 11.—(Special.)—Tomorrow the finals in the open tennis tournament will be played, and Victoria will be well represented. In the handicap men's singles, William plays Tyler, of Seattle, for finals, and Miss V. Pooley plays Miss Hobson in the ladies' handicaps. The open mixed doubles between Capt. Williams and Miss Pitts and Capt. Wright and Miss Bell. Capt. Wright plays Tyler, who defeated Russell today, for the Mainland championship, and Miss Pitts will play Miss King for the ladies' trophy in the handicap ladies' doubles. Miss V. Pooley and Miss V. Powell are pitted against Miss Angus and Miss N. Baker, and in the open event Miss King and Miss Hobson play Miss E. Pitts and Miss M. Pitts. Capt. Wright and Capt. Williams will contest the deciding match in the open men's doubles with S. L. Russell and J. Tyler. Thus the capital city is safe to carry off a lion's share of the handsome prizes awarded by the V.L.T.C.

Today's results were as follows:

Capt. Wright beat J. B. Farquhar, 6-2, 6-0.

R. J. Tyler beat S. L. Russell, 7-5, 6-3.

F. T. Cornwall and E. Langworthy beat Farquhar and R. G. Weston, 6-3, 6-1.

Wright and Williams beat Cornwall and Langworthy, 6-3, 6-1.

Williams and Miss M. Pitts beat Farquhar and Miss Hobson, 6-4, 7-5.

Russell and Miss Paschall beat W. G. Morrison and Miss King, 6-1, 6-2.

Wright and Miss Bell beat Russell and Miss Paschall, 7-5, 6-4.

Miss Pitts beats Miss Bell, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss King and Miss Hobson beat Miss Paschall and Miss Garland, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss E. Pitts and Miss M. Pitts beat Mrs. Crow-Baker and Miss Bell, 7-5, 7-9, 6-4.

W. E. Burns beat W. H. Walker, 6-1, 6-4.

Williams beat Burns, 6-2, 6-2.

Tyler beat T. D. Stevens, 6-2, 6-1.

Russell and Tyler beat S. H. Sherwood and W. H. Walker, 6-3, 6-2.

G. D. Rhodes and B. A. Rhodes beat T. R. Futcher and J. A. Meldrum, 8-6, 9-7.

Wright and Williams beat Rhodes brothers, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.

T. H. Toole and Miss Jukes beat Williams and Miss M. Pitts, 6-3, 2-6, 6-1.

Farquhar and Miss Hobson beat M. Griffin and Miss Breton, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Pooley beat Mrs. T. Horne, 6-8, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Hobson beat Miss Breton, 7-5, 6-2.

Miss Taylor and Miss Breton beat Miss Paschall and Miss Garland, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Angus and Miss N. Baker beat Miss Taylor and Miss Breton, 6-3, 6-2.

Miss Pooley and Miss Powell beat Mrs. T. Horne and Miss Keith, 6-3, 6-2.

The veterans' event for the cup presented by Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt has been postponed owing to illness of Mr. C. M. Beecher and Mrs. Crow Baker.

THE RING.

Britt and Nelson

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—Jimmy Britt came out yesterday with a statement which makes the way clear for a battle with Battling Nelson in the near future, says the American. Britt announced that he would fight Nelson in September for the purse of $30,000 offered by J. W. Cofreth. Britt said that he would insist upon a side wager of $10,000, and that the winner take all the purse. In other words, the winner will be $40,000 richer by the victory. As this proposition was originally made by Nelson, the fight under the conditions named seems assured.

The matter is expected to be settled today when the fighters and the club's representatives will come together and sign articles.

A YUKON GUSHER.

Sluiceheads Flowing Steadily Out of Tunnel on Lovett Gulch.

Yukon has another gusher. It is flowing like mad out of a tunnel in the side of a hill, says the Yukon World of July 29. But, unlike the last one, it does not bring dismay in its train, for the gusher that Saturday broke out of Lovett gulch came as a gift from Heaven, and the work of sluicing which had been entirely discontinued in the gulch, is now proceeding merrily. The gusher will be the means of putting thousands and thousands of dollars in the hands of the lucky miners who happen to own property upon the course where its waters flow.

At the head of Lovett gulch there is an old tunnel on the Sorenson claim. It starts thirty feet up the hill and runs some fifty feet in the hill. This tunnel is not now being worked, but another one is being driven into the hill very near the old one. The old tunnel is used for cold storage purposes and for getting ice for the summer's cold storage purposes.

On Saturday last the miners on the gulch were surprised to find that suddenly water started flowing down toward Bonanza. Now as there has been no rain for some time, it looked at first as if some miracle had been performed. An investigation was started, and it was found that water was flowing out of the old abandoned tunnel. The thaw had in some way reached down far enough to loosen some of the material at the end of the tunnel and the water had broken through.

The tunnel is now full of water and the flow of three sluiceheads is steadily pouring down the creek. The water is enough to allow the miners to work constantly and in consequence will mean much to the gulch. It is thought that the flow will be steady and that the gusher is a permanent one.

CRICKET.

Off to Seattle

The Victoria Cricket Club left for Seattle last evening, where they will meet a team from that city today.

The wheat crop conditions are reported more favorable than at any time in Alberta's history. The fall wheat harvest is well under way, and the grain is grading No. 1 hard. Collections are reported by the banks to be exceptionally fine, and implement men declare conditions were never so good.

SAVOY THEATRE

R. J. McDONELL, Manager.

Week of August 7.
TUXEDO TRIO
The highest salaried artists that ever appeared in Victoria.
STANLEY & CARLISLE
Sketch Artists.
BAZAN BROS.
Shadowgraphists.
LARRY SUTTON
Musical Artist.
LYNDON & WREN
Sketch Artists.
Admission.....15c. and 25c.

DAILY 2.30 to 4.30 — GRAND — DAILY 7.30 to 10.30
Gen. Admission, 10c Res. Seats, 20c
Matinee 10 cents all over.
ROBT. JAMIESON ..... Manager

Week of August 7.
CLIFF, DEAN & CO.
THE BUCKEYE TRIO.
ABBOTT & BRYANT
FRANK CLAYTON
LITTLE EDNA FOLEY
NEW MOVING PICTURES

50 JOHNSON STREET.
Go where the crowds go.

Nicholles & Renouf, Limited

Cor. Yates and Broad Street

Builders and General Hardware, Lawn Mowers, Wire Netting, Garden Tools.

—CALL AND GET PRICES—

Don't forget a bottle of "Red Wheat." You will find many a need for it before you are home again. It is the best morning appetizer—prevents catching cold—takes away the tiredness of the day's tramp—and makes the best "night cap" to send you off to sleep.

"Red Wheat" Whisky

is the sportman's favorite. Smooth as velvet—mellow by age—with the delightful flavor that only purity can give.

It is bottled in bond, in 32-ounce clear glass bottles. Look for the Government stamp on each bottle.

ROYAL DISTILLERY, - Hamilton, Ont.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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HON. GEO. A. COX, President

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Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition

PORTLAND, ORE.

This Bank having its own branch at Portland, Ore., is able to offer special facilities to visitors to the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition. Branches at San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria, Dawson and other points on the Pacific coast.

Money Orders, Drafts and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued payable at any of these places.

VICTORIA BRANCH

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Preparing For The Big Fair

Busy Scene at New Westminster In Arranging for the Exhibition.

Anticipated That the Completed Grounds Will Have No Peer In Canada.

Few persons who have not actually seen the grounds, can realize the extent of the preparations being made for the Dominion Fair in New Westminster. Though much has been done much still remains to be done, but when completed it is safe to say that though some will surpass them in size, in symmetry and beauty the New Westminster Fair grounds will have no peer in Canada.

A representative of the Vancouver News-Advertiser had the pleasure of being shown over the grounds by the genial and courteous Manager, Mayor Keary. Sixteen acres have been cleared and added to the already spacious grounds of Queen's Park, making a total area of about fifty acres cleared and enclosed. The high and airy situation of this plot of land, which falls in a gentle slope overlooking the wide waters of the Fraser river, makes it an ideal spot for a fair ground. The old entrance will be boarded up, and at the southeast corner of the grounds a portal fifty feet wide, finished in white plaster work, and containing six turnstiles and wide gates surmounted by an arch of welcome, will afford means of entrance and exit. A macadamised drive fifty feet wide, and still in course of construction, will lead round the bleachers and straight to the main Fair buildings.

The Main Fair Buildings

are three in number—the old Exhibition Hall, which is to be painted and renovated, serving as a right wing. The central building is the machinery hall, or manufacturers' building, which makes a very artistic centrepiece. It is composed of three parts. The front portion is two stories high, and is entered by a broad flight of steps leading up to three arched doorways. The upper part of this building will be given over to the Local Council of Women, who will use it as "rest" rooms, where they will dispense tea and sandwiches to visitors, with the intention of turning over the proceeds to the Royal Columbian Hospital. The lower portion of the front part will be merely an entrance to the lofty machinery halls, which run back sixty feet on either side, leaving an open court between. These buildings are strongly constructed to stand the jar of heavy machinery in motion, and the open court may be utilized for threshers and harvesters and such machinery as is too large to put inside. The old Exhibition building will be devoted entirely to agriculture, horticulture and floriculture. On the ground storey will be displayed the agricultural exhibits, and in the upper portion will be displayed the horticultural products and flowers.

Fresh from the builders' hands and westward of the main trio stands the

Industrial Building.

This is built in massive proportions and balances well with the old main building which stands on the west side of the grounds. It has a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 200 feet, and the lower storey will be devoted chiefly to the use of merchants and wholesale men for their displays. It has a spacious, airy look, and is well lighted, and every foot of space has been already applied for. In the top storey of this building a space, 80 by 100 feet, has been reserved for the use of the Educational Department. A large space will be given to art and the display of ladies' work and fancy work generally; and the front portion is divided into a sort of Administration Department. There are special roms for the Management Committee, Mayor Keary, the Secretary-Treasurer, and by no means least, there is a large, well-lighted room which is to be devoted entirely to the press. Here the "pencil-pushers" will be provided with tables, telephone and every convenience. In addition to this it may be mentioned that the old bandstand is being fitted up for the convenience of the reporters on the grounrs, and will be furnished in like manner, so that the gentlemen of the press will have little to complain of at the hands of the Exhibition directors.

The Machinery Building,

which is in the centre of the three main buildings, is set back about forty feet from the other two, so that it leaves a spacious court between. It is the intention of the directors to have a crescent drive run round this to the main entrance of the central building, and a large fountain will be placed in the centre of the green space that will be left, thus completing a charming frontispiece.

The smaller buildings and stables will be grouped as artistically as possible round the rear and sides of the main buildings. The old poultry building is being renovated and removed, and will be used for the dairy exhibit, which will be in charge of Professor W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Creameries in the Northwest Territories, who will give lectures on dairying from time to time. For the poultry exhibit the old machinery hall will be used, so that there will be plenty of space, and as it has to be entirely refitted, the work is being done in the most up-to-date manner. A place of special interest to mining men will be the mineralogy building, where specimens from the whole Dominion will be displayed.

The old open stock sheds are all being torn down, and long rows of new and up-to-date buildings are being erected in their stead on the newly-cleared portion of the grounds just east of the main buildings. They will be so constructed that people having valuable horses can sleep there if they wish. Formerly accommodation was provided for about 1,000 head of stock in all, but the new buildings will contain 2,000, or just about double. Even at that entries in this line are coming in so fast that there will be

No Room to Spare.

It is pleasing to note that many of the entries in this line are coming from the Northwest Territories, and the towns of Edmonton and Strathcona have shown their interest by asking that special space be reserved for their exhibits.

Of the general outside aspect of the grounds a great deal might be said, and very little adversely. The whole fifty acres is surrounded by a high fence and a twenty-foot drive. A little to the east of the main buildings a large new race track is being constructed, and it is thought that the old one round the athletic oval is too small. Round the athletic oval itself a new fence is being built, the old bleachers are being raised and painted, and will be surmounted by handsome colonnades. A large new bandstand will also be erected there, the old one being given over to the use of the press.

About $45,000 has already been expended, but more will be required before the work is completed. A large gang of men is engaged on the grounds and buildings, a stone crusher is chopping up stone for the walks and a steam roller is rolling them down. The old places will have to be painted to make them harmonize with the new but the completed work will be worthy of the effort, and it is only to be regretted that the execution of this giant task has been left almost entirely to the plucky citizens of New Westminster, who are devoting their time and energy to it.

The arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors have been made on a lavish scale. About twelve bands of various kinds are expected to be present to keep the air filled with music. The principal of these will be the famed

Irish Guards Band

from the Old Land. They received special permission from His Majesty the King to visit Canada, and will come on west after playing at the Toronto Exhibition. They are accompanied by Viscount de Vesci. The bands of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Nanaimo will also be present, as well as some from the upper country and the Boys' Brigade band. On Sunday October 1st a drumhead concert will be held, at which all the bands and the local militia are expected to be present, and also the sailors from His Majesty's ships Egeria and Shearwater, which will lie out in the Fraser river during the Exhibition. Exhibitions in "broncho busting" will be given for several days on the oval by expert riders from the interior.

Aquatic Sports

will be a prominent feature among the attractions of the exhibition. It is expected that Stansbury, the world's champion, will be there from Australia, and will row all-comers for the championship; and Scholes, of Toronto, will also be on hand to defend the amateur single scull championship. Noted oarsmen from every city in Canada have expressed their intention of being present.

About 4,000 Indians will be congregated there, and many of them are building special canoes for the races on the water. They will also furnish entertainment and excitement in other ways.

The B.C. Electric Railway Company has kindly offered to help in the illuminations, and the grounds and buildings at night will blaze with thousands of lights. Fireworks will also add to the night attractions, and Hitt Brothers, who have been awarded the contract, will see to it that this is by no means the least admirable part of the show.

The judging in live stock and agriculture will be done by the best experts from Eastern Canada, and the entries already received show that the wide Dominion will be well represented in these lines. Though, unfortunately, neither Lord Roberts nor the Governor-General is likely to be present to open the exhibition, the task will be performed in all likelihood by His Honor

The Lieutenant-Governor,

and will probably be one of the last functions of the kind that he will perform during his tenure of office. Among the distinguished visitors will be the Governors of the neighboring states of Washington and Oregon, and some of the most prominent personages of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the Eastern Provinces are expected to be present.

With the liberal promises of outside patronage already received, with the splendid showing of work already done, with the unsurpassed climate and varied products of our own province as a basis to work on, it only needs the hearty co-operation of Vancouver and the neighboring places to crown the plucky efforts of the citizens of New Westminster with the success they so well deserve.

ENORMOUS POWER.

Required by a Whale Traveling Thirty Miles an Hour.

Study of the speed of fishes is embarrassed by unavoidable difficulties. It is not possible as with birds, to set up tall poles at intervals of a quarter of a mile and, with the help of stop watches, time them as they go by. Nevertheless, recent investigations of the subject goes to show that the mackerel, if not the champion racer of the briny deep, comes pretty near to carrying off the honors. Unquestionably it travels sometimes as fast as an express train at high speed—say, at the rate of sixty, or possibly seventy miles an hour.

Other things being equal the larger the fish the faster it swims—just as the hugh steamship is able to travel at a speed much greater than the little harbor tug. Undoubtedly the energy employed by a fish of great size, such as a thirty-foot shark, when traveling at its best gait, is something tremendous. An ordinary tug, which represents a maximum of energy in a minimum of bulk, utilizes about 200 horse power. Of course, it is only a guess, but it would not seem to be over the mark to suppose that a seventy-foot whale makes use of 500 horse power when it propels its huge bulk through the water at a rate of thirty miles an hour. A whale—which is a mammal, and not a fish—might be compared to a freight train if the shark is a cannon ball express, but it can beat the fastest "ocean greyhound" in a speed contest.

If there is a fish that can travel faster than a shark it must be the tarpon, which can probably "hit her up" to the tun of eighty miles an hour, if pressed for time. Generally speaking, it may be said that the finny creatures whicl live near the surface of the sea are swift swimmers, as compared with those that dwell in the depths. Thus the cod, which is a deepwater species, is sluggish and would stand no show at all in a race with the mackerel or herring. These latter, which are distinctly pelagic depend for their living upon their activity in pursuing agile prey and they must be quick in their movements in order to escape their own enemies.

If the mackerel was as big as a good-sized shark, it would probably be the speed champion of the ocean. No fish is better shaped for rapid going. Some years ago a yacht builder in New York constructed a sloop with a hull patterned exactly after the under body of a Spanish mackerel. She was called the Undine, and, if tradition does not lie, she never was beaten. Like a fish after which she was modeled she had her greatest breadth of beam forward of amidships—a decidedly novel idea in boat building. One may say, indeed, that all modern water craft are more or less fishlike in their makeup, yet, on the whole, it is surprising that marine architects have not striven more earnestly than they have done to obtain hints from nature's own illustrations of aquatic speed-making principles. — Saturday Evening Post.

THE STUPID MAN.

Catholic Standard and Times.

Mrs. Youngman—The idea! It's very funny you can't give me any money. My husband has an account here.

Bank Cashier—I know, madam, but if your husband wanted you to have some money he would have given you a check.

Mrs. Youngman—But, my gracious! If he's got an account here can't you charge it?

LAST DAY OF OUR BIG SALE!

High Grade Garments at a Saving of from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent.

Today will be your last chance to buy these goods at Sale Prices. We have had a most successful sale, and by tonight will have accomplished our purpose, viz., to clean up all stock before Fall goods arrived. The prices we are quoting you on these goods are less than the actual cost to manufacture. Store will be open till 10.30 tonight but buy as early as you possibly can, for we expect a big rush tonight.

Straw Hats, Half Price

We don't reserve a one. Take your choice of any straw hat in our great stock for half price. All new Panama shapes and in all styles.

$2.50 hats	$1.25
1.50 hats	.75
1.00 hats	.50
.50 hats	.25
.25 hats	.15

$3.00 Felt Hats for $1.75

Remarkable values in Men's hats. Our entire stock of stiff and soft hats in all the new popular fedora styles and in stiffs, all offered for immediate clearance at prices which leaves cost out of the reckoning.

Your choice of any $3 or $2.50 black fedora or stiff hat in the store in any shape for $1.75.

All colored fedora and stiff hats, about 40 new colors and shapes to choose from; not a hat in the lot worth less than $2.50, most of them $3 values, many of them the celebrated Christy makes. Choice, any hat in the lot, $1.25; all sizes.

Men's and Boys' Caps

BIG REDUCTIONS.

Every cap in our store reduced to a quick clearance price.
Choice of any motor cap in stock, 50c.
Choice of any 50c golf cap for 25c.
Choice of any 25c golf and all odd caps, 10c.
Boys' motors, choice for 40c.
Boys' 50c golf caps, 25c.
Boys' 25c golf caps, 10c.
Special values in cloth sailors—Choice, any cloth sailor cap in the store, regular prices 50c, 75c and $1, for 25c.

Summer Underwear Cheap

This underwear sale is of utmost importance to everyone. An immense quantity of summer underwear in medium and light weights is priced so low as to make it a matter of economic wisdom to supply yourself now. All odd undergarments, regular prices up to 75c, choice for 25c.

Fine medium weight merino underwear, drab color, good quality, regular $1.25 suit, choice for 90c suit.

Extra quality medium weight wool and cotton mixed underwear, fine finished, regular $1.75 suit, choice for $1.25 suit.

Men's Natural Wool Underwear

Medium weight, unshrinkable make, regular $2 and $2.25 suit, choice for $1.50 suit.

Men's Canton flannel underwear, heavy make, regular $1.25, now 75c suit.

Sweaters

We challenge anyone to offer you such bargains as these:

Men's pure wool sweaters, colors navy and grey, regular prices $1 and $1.25, choice for 75c.

Boys' pure wool sweaters, colors navy and cardinal, some with fancy fronts, regular prices 75c and $1 each, all sizes, choice for 40c.

Men's Handkerchiefs

A bargain in handkerchiefs is always useful. Here are some:

Cotton handkerchiefs, 19 inches square, regular 60c dozen, now 35c dozen.

Lawn handkerchiefs, 19 inches square, regular $1 dozen, now 65c dozen.

Lawn handkerchiefs, 22 inches square, regular $1.50 dozen, now 90c dozen.

Top Shirts

Negligee top shirts, collars attached, either soft or starched collars, sizes 14½ to 16½, this season's most popular designs and colorings: Regular 75c and 85c ones for 50c; regular $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 ones for $1.

Heavy weight dark striped gingham working shirts, all sizes regular 75c and 85c, choice for 50c.

Heavy navy blue flannel top shirts, regular $1.25 and $1, choice for 75c.

Boys' soft colored top shirts, choice of any 50c shirts for 35c; choice of any 75c shirts for 50c.

Boys' Stockings

Every economical woman will appreciate these offerings:

The world-famous McGill stockings, extra quality, heavy ribbed stockings, very elastic, all sizes, 20c pair.

Hole-proof stockings, a new make, very fine heavy ribbed cotton, double legs, fast color, all sizes, 25c pair.

Goderich ribbed pure wool worsted stockings, regular up to 40c pair, any size for 25c pair.

Goderich best worsted wool hose, double legs, regular 50c and 60c pair, choice any size for 35c pair.

Men's Golf Hose

Fancy tops, good quality, regular prices up to $1 pair. We're closing out these lines. Choice for 35c pair.

Big Reductions in Men's Neckwear

We have an immense stock of neckwear, and have made some radical price reductions for quick clearance. Good quality silk four-in-hand ties. A cleaning up of all odd lots. Regular prices 25c up to 50c; choice, 3 for 25c.

Regular 50c silk ties, all shapes, choice for 25c.

All our best quality new ties, beautiful silks; your unlimited choice of any tie in the store, in any shape, 35c each, 3 for $1.

Linen Collars--3 for 25c

Genuine four-ply linen collars, stand up or turn down shapes, all sizes, 10c each, 3 for 25c.

W. G. CAMERON, - 55 Johnson Street

EDMONTON HAS BRIGHT PROSPECTS

Metropolis of the Far West May Be a Formidable Rival of Winnipeg.

Mr. J. St. Clair Blackett, formerly of Victoria and now one of Edmonton's representative business men, was seen by a Winnipeg Free Press reporter, and expressed the greatest surprise at the rapid growth of Winnipeg since his last visit some years ago. He is unstinted in his praise of the pluck and energy displayed by the business people of Winnipeg, of the magnificent city they have built, its great present importance and wonderful future possibilities.

The bustle and energy in evidence everywhere, he thinks, is more characteristic of the large American business centres than of our Canadian cities.

Asked by the reporter in regard to Edmonton and its future, Mr. Blackett said he considered it behind Winnipeg as yet in commercial importance, but with a promise to rival it in all but population in the course of a very few years. It occupies an ideal site on the north bank of the Saskatchewan river, and as a natural townsite is surpassed by few cities in Canada. It is today the distributing centre for thousands of square miles of agricultural territory; it supplies that vast territory stretching into the great lone land to the Arctic Circle; it is the fur emporium of the whole Northwest country, and the objective point of three transcontinental railways and possibly a fourth. The Canadian Northern Railway are building with all possible despatch, and expect to be running through trains to Edmonton by October or November next. With the rapid development following railway construction and operation, Mr. Blackett expects to see the growth of Winnipeg repeated again in Edmonton. What Edmonton needs today is capital for the development of the diversified natural resources tributary to the city, as local capital is so largely invested in real estate and business enterprises that but little can be spared for this purpose, still considerable is being accomplished. A local company is at present drilling for the natural gas believed to flow beneath the city. This has cost a large amount of money up to the present, but the stockholders express themselves as well satisfied with the results and prospects so far attained, and hope to strike a large flow of gas at any time.

"The asphaltum oil oozing from the ground near Egg lake," said Mr. Blackett, "about 25 miles northeast of Edmonton, was long a source of curiosity to the old-timers. Coming to the notice of a California oil expert, he gave it careful investigation, and fully believes he has discovered a field which gives promise of rivalling in importance the great oil fields of California. The Edmonton Oil Company is at present drilling on this field, and I notice in your issue of yesterday that they had struck a flow of gas in their well, and expected to strike oil at any time. The development of the oil industry will be of the greatest importance to Alberta generally and Edmonton in particular; oil as an economical and perfect fuel for railways and manufacturing plants is unequalled today among the fuel products of the world, as instanced in the extensive use to which it has been put as a fuel in the state of California."

Asked as to his opinion in regard to Edmonton real estate, Mr. Blackett said he considered it a gilt-edged investment. While it is considered high-priced by many people who do not understand the conditions, it is not so in the light of the prospects ahead. While the present owners have discounted the future values to some extent, on the whole they are not far astray, and in his opinion desirable business property in Edmonton will be much dearer before it is any cheaper.

THE CALL OF THE HILLS.

L. F. Brown, in Recreation for August.

Westward we journeyed until 2,500 miles stretched between us and Montreal. We watched the mountains, ravines, snowy pinnacles, and furious streams where mist-wraiths rose from winding green water. Scenery until the tired senses rebelled, and we grew listless! Bare, desolate black peaks rising, sombre, lone, almost piercing dark, sullen clouds; snow-fields by hundreds of square miles and stretching away to unknown fastnesses, on which wan sunlight rested as it came through the widening cloud-rifts. Lower, masses of ice glittering under sunnier skies whose blue distances held faint mantlings of shadows. Yet lower, lofty tops of conifertrees along far-reaching slopes and down into gloom of canyons. Occasional titanic cliffs with bare walls in fantastic splotches of gray, pink, ochre and dull red. A jumbled world of tremendous hills sticking up on edge nearly a mile.

TEST THE KIDNEYS.

Allow the urine to stand in a glass vessel for twenty-four hours, and if at the end of that it is clouded or has left a sediment in the bottom of the vessel you may be sure that your kidneys are diseased. As a means of invigorating the action of the kidneys and making them strong and healthy, there is no preparation so prompt and none so thorough as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

TURTLIN' IN FLORIDA.

F. H. Gould, in Recreation for August.

Sometimes the capture takes place a long distance from the camp, and a curious plan is resorted to to get the turtle nearer. A stout line is attatchd to her and she is made to swim in the sea in the required direction, her escape into deep water being prevented by a couple of strong men at the other end of the line, who lead her and check any attempt she may make in that direction. Upon arriving at the desired destination she is pulled up on the beach and again turned on her back to be disposed of at leisure.

When I went to look at our turtle by daylight and to help carry away such portions of the meat as we wanted, I was not surprised that it had given us so much trouble the night before. We estimated its weight as upwards of twelve hundred pounds, which is not unusual. Massive strength was written all over it. Its powerful jaws bespoke its carniverous habits, and its muscular flippers indicated with what efficient strength they could be wielded to navigate the ocean's depths. Its shell was of somewhat soft and spongy texture, quite unlike that of the hawksbill or the green turtle, and like the bottom of some old ship returned from a long cruise, was coated there and there with barnacles. This shell has no commercial value, and when left upon the sand soon becomes disintegrated. Ours happened to be the first loggerhead captured that season, and this accounted for the group of curious neighbors whom we found awaiting us as we brought our sailboat up to the wharf.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

TROLLING FOR PACIFIC SALMON.

James E. Sawyers, in Recreation for August.

After a series of spasmodic bottom rushes the salmon let up, but when near the boat he rose to the surface, hesitating a moment, then running straight away, gradually settled until finally checked. For a moment he struggled obstinately, keeping near the bottom, then rushed wildly toward the boat in a frantic effort to escape, the reel rapidly taking up the slack. A sudden pause, a dull tugging, and the fish came toward the inevitable.

Slowly the reel took in the slack line, then the infuriated silverside had his second wind, and made a wild run for the deep eddy; but the damsel at the reel maintained her composure, letting out the line slowly as the fish surged and tumbled. The line slackened and the soft grumbling reel took it up. The silence was ominous, still the line was slack. Had he shaken the hook loose? No! He flashed in the bright morning sun; leaped successively two or three feet into the air, then rolling, and darting viciously, churned the water into a seething, boiling foam. Like a half-tamed mustang he led in, but suddenly at the appearance of the boat he pulled back, throwing and shaking himself, and then as if to free his body of the iridescent silver he shot out of the water and fell back, slapping the water savagely with his tail as he again disappeared. Cautiously she reeled him in again, but the prize fought the taut line; he was only brought to gaff when overcome with exhaustion.

THE STOLEN HORSE.

An Old Proverb With a New Application.

The woods are full of "so-called" remedies for Baldness.

You may call anything in creation a remedy, but to use them is like locking the stable after the horse is stolen.

Baldness and Dandruff are caused by a germ—If you don't kill the germ the germ will kill the hair.

Scientists have labored with the problem of a preventative for Baldness for many years.

Newbro's Herpicide is the product of a modern idea, and will cure Dandruff and prevent Baldness because germs cannot exist when you apply Herpicide.

Herpicide is a valuable hair dressing and scalp disinfectant as well as a cure for Dandruff.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

100 LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—An experienced millinery sales lady. Apply M. A. Vigor, 88 Yates street. au12

FOUND—Lady's bicycle. Owner can have same by calling at Bell Piano & Organ Co.'s store, 74 Fort street, proving property and paying for advertisement. au12

A. O. F., Court Northern Light, No. 5935, meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Sec'y.

WANTED—A good general servant, middle aged preferred; wages no object. Apply between 6 and 8 p. m. at W. Fernie's, Esq., Oak Bay avenue. au12

WANTED—Nursemaid; two small children; easy place. Apply morning and evening, 119 Menzies street. au12

LOST—At Gorge park on Thursday night, a satchel containing a sum of money, keys, etc. Finder please return to Colonist office. au12

WANTED—To rent, a fishing boat. Apply, giving full particulars, to Box 128 this office. au12

YOUNG MAN, strong, not afraid of work, desires position of some kind. Box 126 this office. au12

WANTED—Someone to take charge of a boy of 4 from 9 to 6 o'clock. Apply evenings, Mrs. Anderson, care of Mrs. Brown, Beacon Cottage, Beacon Hill. au12

WANTED—A woman to take charge of young baby in afternoon. Box 129 Colonist office. au12

WANTED—Strong young man wishes work on ranch, permanent situation preferred. Box 127 this office. au12

WANTED—Girl in small family to help cook and housework. Apply to No. 287 Yates street. au12

AUCTION SALE! AUCTION SALE! Will sell on premises, 3 p. m. Saturday, August 12, 1905, at public auction, to the highest bidder, positively without reserve and regardless of cost, a fine large hotel of nearly 200 rooms at Port Townsend, Washington, new, and has never been opened as yet; 22 acres of land with large frontage on bay; hotel commands the grandest mountain and marine views in this country; cost over $100,000 to build. Send for circulars of J. S. Rogers, Port Townsend, Washington, or to the real estate auctioneers, Haynes-Gowan Company, Seattle, Wash. au12

MEDICAL

FOR WOMEN—Before and during confinement; private home, trained nurse and skilled physician. Mrs. J. Lindquist, 1518½ Boren avenue, Seattle, Wash. Correspondence invited, and strictly confidential. au12

LECTURE

The Rev. Wm. Walsh will give a Public Lecture at A. O. U. W. Hall on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Subject,

"The Relief of Derry."

The public is cordially invited to attend. A collection will be made to defray expenses.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for a transfer of my liquor license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail on the premises known as the Strand Hotel, Victoria, to Charles Hy. Wright and John Randberg.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1905.

jy21 W. H. SHEWEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirituous and fermented liquors, by retail, on the premises at 85 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.; and known as the "Horse Shoe Saloon," to Charles Haze Setterfield.

W. A. MILLINGTON,
F. L. WOLFENDEN.
Witness: C. K. Courtney. au8

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of the license now held by me for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors by retail, upon the premises situate on the west side of Government street, and known as the "Victoria Hotel," to W. A. Millington and F. A. Wolfenden.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1905.

au1 (Sd.) EDWARD CAVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at the city of Victoria at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of the license now held by me for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, by retail, upon the premises situated on the northeast corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets ,and known as the "Commercial Hotel," to Arthur Grice, of the city of Victoria.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1905.

au3 (Signed) JAS. STUCKEY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

of the Victoria-Vancouver Transportation Company.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Between:

James Douglas Warren and Beaumont Boggs, Assignee of the Estate of James Douglas Warren, Plaintiffs,

and

Thomas Mathews, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Barber, deceased, Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that by an order for judgment in this action, dated 13th November, 1901, it was ordered that out of the moneys to be received by the undersigned from the defendant, I should inter alia satisfy pro rata such debts as were incurred by the above named partnership firm, the Victoria-Vancouver Transportation Company, of which the above named J. D. Warren was a member, and I DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that all persons having claims against the said partnership firm are required to forward to the undersigned particulars of their claims, duly verified, on or before the 8th day of September, 1905, after which date I will proceed to distribute the funds in my hands in accordance with the terms of said order, and so far as the law binds me having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice.

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Of No. 42 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., Assignee of the Estate of James Douglas Warren. au8

MORTGAGE SALE
MONDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1905

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, dated the 16th day of DECEMBER, 1892, and registered on the 28th day of DECEMBER, 1892, in Charge Book, Volume 11, Folio 607, and No. 13974B, sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 14th of AUGUST, 1905, for the purchase of the following property:

All that parcel or lot of land situate in the city of Victoria, and known and numbered on the official map thereof as LOT SEVENTY-NINE (79), Block TWENTY-SIX (26), situate on Rae Street.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars, apply to

ROBERT WARD & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents for the Mortgagees,
"Temple Building,"
jy28 Victoria, B. C.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping from $1 up.

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

THE GORDON—Yates Street. First class in every respect. Fifty spacious, home like rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 49.

VERNON HOTEL—Victoria's leading commercial and tourist hotel. First class in every respect. Rates $2 up.

HOTEL SIDNEY — Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two-mile beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rates, $1.50 per day William Jensen, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

REVERE HOUSE—First class furnished rooms and table board that can be recommended. Telephone connection. No 105 Pandora avenue. my9

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL — Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John M. Insley, proprietor.

VANCOUVER

MELBOURNE HOTEL—John Gaugler, proprietor, corner Westminster avenue and Powell street, Vancouver, B. C. Rates $1.00 per day and up. Special rates to steady boarders. Telephone 1808. au9

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2 a day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, proprietors. je28

HOTEL DOMINION—Abbott Street, Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates, $1.25, $1.50. Free 'bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Baynes, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND — Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamship wharves; $2 a day.

STRAND HOTEL—European and American plans. Rates moderate. First-class rooms and cafe in connection. One block from depot and steamboat wharves.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—New and up-to-date; rates $2.00 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Finest summer resort on the Coast. Ferry service every hour to and from this hotel, foot of Carrall street. P. Larson, Proprietor. my12

AGASSIZ

HOTEL BELLA VISTA—Tourists' and sportsmen's headquarters. Five miles from Harrison Hot Springs. Rates $1.50 to $2.00 per day, or $8.00 per week. Mrs. Probert, proprietress. C. Inkman, manager. jy9

ASHCROFT

ASHCROFT — The Grand Central; most convenient hotel in Ashcroft; sample rooms for commercial men; hot and cold baths. Representative meets trains and stages. George Ward, proprietor.

TROUT LAKE

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best commercial house in town; good sample rooms.

REVELSTOKE

UNION HOTEL — First class $2 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars. J. Haughton, proprietor.

GRAND FORKS

YALE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country; everything first-class. A. Traunweiser, proprietor.

LARDO

COMMERCIAL HOTEL — Home for all people traveling to and from Poplar. McLachlan Bros., proprietors.

SCAMOUS

C. P. R. HOTEL—Popular resort for tourists. Good boating and fishing. F. W. Padmore, proprietor.

VERNON

COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite station. Special inducements to commercial travelers.

NELSON

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor.

STRATHCONA HOTEL—Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbia. B. Tompkins, manager.

ROSSLAND

HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at the Hotel Allen, the leading house of Rossland.

HEDLEY.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Headquarters for the prospectors and miners of the Similkameen. Rates $8 per week; board and room, $1.50 per day. H. W. Yates, proprietor. jy30

HOTEL SIMILKAMEEN—The largest and most modern hotel in the Similkameen; all conveniences, electric light, telephone, baths, etc; sample rooms. Rates $2.50 per day. A. McDermott, proprietor. jy30

PENTICTON.

THE B. C. HOTEL—Homeseekers will find best accommodation here. New hotel. Rates from $1.00 to $1.50 per day. Percy Marks, proprietor. au1

Handy Telephone Calls

CABINET MAKERS

DICKSON & HOWES, Cabinet Makers and Joiners. 131 Johnson street. 1165

J. LISTER, Carpenter and Builder. All kinds of Jobbing Work. Workshop and residence, Tolmie avenue. Phone 1193

MESSENGER.

MESSENGER OFFICE 22 Trounce Avenue. Prompt Delivery. 409

PLUMBING

JOHN COLBERT, Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Works. 4 Broad Street. 552

REAL ESTATE

P. R. BROWN LTD., 20 Broad St. For a Dwelling, Furnished or Unfurnished. 1076

CARPET CLEANING

Carpet Cleaning, Sewing and Laying. J. F. SHARP, 83 Douglas street, Reid's Tea Store, Clarence Block. Prices Reasonable. 1120

Symptoms of Nerve Disorders

Which Foretell the Approach of Nervous Prostration, Paralysis and Locomotor Ataxia.

Twitching of the nerves and muscles, sensitiveness to light, sound and motion, jerking of the limbs, sleeplessness, headache and indigestion—such are some of the symptoms of exhausted nerves.

Because there is no acute pain people do not always realize the seriousness of nervous diseases. They do not think of the heiplessness of body and mind, which is the result of neglecting such ailments.

Because of its extraordinary control over diseases of the nerves, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has come to be considered the one great treatment for disorders of this nature.

Not only does it revitalize the wasted nerve cells, but actually forms firm flesh and tissue, builds up the system and sends new vigor and vitality to every organ of the body.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Cheap Building Lot FOR SALE

On Discovery Street, above Douglas Street

PRICE.....$500.00

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET

PUMPS

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Makes Troubles a Thing of the Past.

GEORGE D. COLLINS UNABLE TO APPEAR

Remand Granted in Extradition Case Until Monday Because of Accused's Illness.

George D. Collins, being confined to his bed as a result of nervous collapse, the extradition proceedings before Judge Lampman, in which he is charged with perjury, have been remanded until Monday morning at 10.30. The case had been remanded from Thursday, Mr. Higgins for the prosecution objecting strongly to the delay.

Yesterday morning Mr. H. D. Helmcken, K.C., said there was not much change in his client's condition from the previous day. He had been able to walk about, but was far from well. He suggested a remand until Monday morning, when it would be possible to go on.

Mr. Higgins objected to the remand. He said the only thing to be considered was whether attendance in court would endanger his health. Mr. Higgins suggested that a commission of doctors, say Drs. Davie and Hermann Robertson, examine Collins. He said the fact of the matter was that Collins was working all day on Wednesday in the office of a local attorney, and on Thursday was about the streets and riding in the street cars. He did not think there was much wrong with Collins.

Judge Lampman said that all that had been represented was that Collins was too ill. An affidavit from Dr. Fraser might be presented; if that were done he would not require the attendance of Mr. Collins. If certificates were produced from Drs. Davie and Robertson that accused could appear, and one from Dr. Fraser that he could not appear, he would not require the attendance of Collins. Doctors might differ in opinion.

Mr. Higgins said Dr. Fraser was a competent medical man, and if an affidavit was produced from him he would not oppose the adjournment. At 2.30 p. m. Mr. Helmcken produced an affidavit from Dr. Fraser, which stated that he had again examined G. D. Collins yesterday morning at room 35 of the Driard hotel and found him still too ill to leave his room. Two days would be sufficient to restore him to a condition which would enable him to appear in court.

An adjournment was granted until Monday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

·DR·

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PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Use telephone to Vancouver. Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Again Consider Foreshore Grants

Injunction Is Again Refused in Trespass Suit of Trap Operators.

Decision Is That Chief Commissioner Has Not Necessary Power.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Duff.)

August 11, 1905.

In the Supreme court today, before Mr. Justice Duff, Mr. R. T. Elliott renewed his application for an injunction in behalf of the Capital City Packing Company, to restrain the Anglo-British Columbia Packing Company from further taking salmon in their traps in Renfrew district, pending trial of the action in which these companies are respectively plaintiff and defendant. At the previous hearing of the injunction motion it was left open to counsel to show to the satisfaction of the learned judge that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had delegated to him by legislation or was otherwise vested by law with the power to deal with either the foreshore or the bed of the sea. Mr. Elliott, in his second argument, cited numerous cases touching the administration of lands incidental to navigable and tidal waters. His Lordship asked Mr. Elliott if he had anything to say on the bearing of the Land Act on this matter. The Attorney-General during the interval had been good enough to draw his attention to the amendment of 1901. Mr. Elliott replied that this amendment merely re-transferred to the Chief Commissioner the power to grant leases taken from him in 1899.

Mr. Justice Duff admitted that, but asked if that in itself gave the Chief Commissioner power to grant leases of the bed of the foreshore.

Mr. Elliott read the words of the 1901 enactment, which gave the Chief Commissioner power to grant leases "for any purpose," and submitted that such language was comprehensive enough to embrace the case before His Lordship.

The question of access to these lands under the sea being raised by the court, Mr. Elliott thought that the grant carried with it all rights appurtenant to such grant, but His Lordship pointed out the difficulty in this case caused by the divided jurisdiction. In other words, how far (assuming the authority of the province to make this grant) could such grant be given in view of the Dominion powers over navigation, the rights of anchorage and other marine jurisdiction? Even then, assuming these considerations out of the way, where was the legislative authority to the Chief Commissioner to make the grant?

His Lordship further asked Mr. Elliott how he could reconcile his grant under the Land Act with the definition of Crown lands in that statute? Could it be said that a grant of the bed of the sea, as in this case, was a grant of land without any encumbrance, when such grant was subject to the rights of fishing, of navigation and of anchorage?

Mr. Elliott did not consider such rights an encumbrance on the land, and the Court instanced a grant of land subject to a highway running through or over it.

Mr. Elliott replied that if the Land Act was not sufficient authority to satisfy His Lordship, he (Mr. Elliott) feared he could not produce any other delegation of power from the legislature to the Chief Commissioner.

Mr. Luxton, K.C., for the defendant company, shortly submitted that the grant relied on by the plaintiffs was a non-exclusive right; that the defendants were not on the territory granted to the plaintiffs; that the term "Crown lands" in the Land Act referred to lands which could be surveyed, as prescribed by the Act, and that a license might be given to fish with a net in front of these trap sites. In any event this was not a case calling for an injunction pending the trial.

His Lordship said that if Mr. Elliott could satisfy him that this was an exclusive right, he would not hesitate for a moment about granting an injunction.

Hon. Mr. Wilson, K. C., being present, was asked for some information by the court, as to whether in his recollection there had ever been in British Columbia an instance of the crown lands being made subject to some special charge as security for a loan or otherwise. Mr. Wilson could not call to mind any such case. As to the application now before His Lordship, Mr. Wilson, on the same invitation, cited the Fisheries case (1898), Appeal cases, 700, and the Dominion Fisheries Act, which were discussed shortly.

His Lordship, after argument, said that reading the lease, and the section of the Land Act as relied upon, he felt bound to come to the conclusion that it was a non-exclusive license that the plaintiffs held; further, reading it in connection with the circumstances, the true intention to be gathered from the language was that it was a non-exclusive grant. It must be clear that if the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works has no power to grant an exclusive right of occupation, then the grant can only be read in the strictest sense. His Lordship had been referred to section 41 of the Land Act as amended in 1899 and 1901. The latter amendment authorizes the Chief Commissioner to grant leases for any purpose other than cutting hay, for a period of twenty-one years. The language is very broad, and read in its broadest sense, without any qualification whatever, might be held to apply to lands such as those in question now. But from the slightest consideration it is perfectly plain that some limitation must be placed upon that section. The legislature, by special legislation, has dealt liberally with coal lands, and the acquisition of base metals. In the same year, 1901, the legislature dealt, tentatively, it is true, with the granting of leases for fishing purposes, but His Lordship inclined to the construction, which is consistent with common sense, that it cannot be supposed for a moment that the legislature, by this section 41 of the Land Act, contemplated dealing with the matters which were the subject of this special legislation. He did not at this time propose to place any construction upon it as to what it really did extend, but he did say that the legislation of 1901 does not extend to fisheries. Another matter which confirmed him in this view was the language in the interpretation clause of the Land Act, which defines crown land as all lands of this province held by the crown without incumbrance. Now Mr. Elliott contends that the foreshore of the bed of the sea, subject to certain servitudes such as the right of navigation, the right of anchorage and other rights, are not by virtue of those servitudes within the meaning of this section. He was unable to agree with that view. Counsel had stated that a public highway would not be an incumbrance on land, and His Lordship asking what would be an incumbrance, had received no assistance on that point. He, however, found an authority in an old Massachusetts case (1806), 2 Mass., 101, where Chief Justice Parsons says: "If the public town road described by the plaintiff in his assignment is no legal incumbrance of the land sold, the breach is not well assigned. But the court are well satisfied that the road, as there described, is an incumbrance of the land sold. It is legal obstruction to the purchaser to exercise that dominion over the land to which the lawful owner is entitled." That, it seemed to His Lordship, was a clear definition of what is meant by the term incumbrance as used in the Land Act. It would be a startling proposition that the Chief Commissioner should have power to grant leases of the subsoil of a public highway without consultation with anybody. The case with regard to the foreshore of the bed of the sea is a very much stronger one, because the servitudes to which the bed of the sea are subject are servitudes over which the local legislature has no control whatever, and it seemed to him the language of the section (41) itself excludes lands of that character. Moreover, reading according to the general character of the Land Act, His Lordship did not think the legislature, by that section 41, considered they are dealing with a subject so complicated as are the rights to the bed of the sea under the foreshore; he thought that subject was outside the scope of the Land Act, and for that reason he adhered to the view that no authority has been shown in the Chief Commissioner to grant leases of land under the bed of the sea or foreshore, even assuming that such land is within the control of the legislature and that the legislature may delegate to someone else, such as the Chief Commissioner, the power to deal with those lands; and it had not been shown to His Lordship that such delegation has taken place. Therefore, having come to the conclusion that the license is a non-exclusive license, so long as other licensees are lawfully pursuing their rights, pursuant to their licenses, then, he was of opinion, no cause of action would exist.

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ALONG THE WATERFRONT

Baroda Returns From Seattle After Coaling Hill Liners—Pleiades Is Due.

There were few arrivals yesterday on the waterfront. The coal hulk Baroda was towed from Smith's Cove, Seattle, where she has been loading Comox coal into the big Hill liners Minnesota and Dakota, which burn coal from the Comox mines on their Oriental runs, it being the best that can be secured on the Pacific. The Baroda was brought to the outer dock by the tug Pilot, and this morning will be towed in to the inner harbor to deliver coal from Comox at the C. P. R. wharf. The German collier Germanicus, which has been chartered to replace the wrecked Tricolor, now breaking up on the rocks near Cape Mendocino, until the steamer Terje Viken, coming from the Orient, arrives to take the place of the lost vessel, passed out to San Francisco with a full cargo of coal.

Steamer Pleiades of the Boston Tugboat Company is expected from Yokohama today. It is reported from Tacoma that the Chinese boycott against United States goods is beginning to have an effect there, orders for shipments to go by the next outward China Mutual liner having been cancelled because of the boycott.

Advices received Thursday of the sailing of the Keemun from Yokohama were followed yesterday by advices stating that she had been unable to get away as intended, being delayed by a scarcity of men at Yokohama. All vessels are experiencing great delay at the principal Japanese ports owing to inability to get men to work cargo. The warehouses there are full and men cannot be had to move the freight from the warehouses. Advices are that the situation is growing worse daily and it presents a grave problem to steamship agents.

The tug Burrard came in yesterday afternoon from the salmon traps of Findlay, Durham & Brodie, near Sherringham point, with a scow laden with 20,000 fish, taken from the company's traps. A portion of the fish was landed at the salmon curing works of Mr. Linderberger at Turner-Beeton's wharf, and the remainder was taken to the Fraser.

News has been received from Wrangel that the chamber of commerce there is seeking to have the United States government have the channel of Dry straights opened for navigation.

NECESSARY INGREDIENTS.

The ingredients necessary for the successful treatment of consumption are combined in Angier's Emulsion. That is why it is particularly adapted for the cure of chronic coughs, weak lungs and wasting disease. It makes breathing easy, relieves irritation and soreness of throat and lungs, improves weight and strength.

THE HATLESS HABIT.

London Free Press.

The hatless habit which is becoming so common everywhere has been traced to the Bluecoat School of Christ Church Hospital, in London. But the reason for its adoption there is seriously disputed. One authority alleges that it was supposed to aid the growth of hair, preventing baldness. Another declares that it arose from the negligence or inattention of some former pupils while Queen Elizabeth was passing. They did not lift their hats, which so incensed the maiden queen that she ordered their hats to be taken from them, and the awe of Britons has secured her majesty's order from revocation.

Taste WINDSOR TABLE SALT. Does not "bite"—is not bitter. It is pure salt and all salt. Will not cake.

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WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

SATURDAY AT THE BIG STORE

NEW FALL SHIRTS FOR MEN

Yesterday we received the first large shipment of Men's Colored Shirts—ready today. Prices each.....$1.00 to $1.50

The Spring Patterns Are Being Cleared Out at a Reduction

$1.00 Shirts, today.....$ .75

$1.25 and $1.50 Shirts, today.....$1.00

All Stiff Front Shirts, regular $1.00, today.....$ .50

35c each for Boys' Shirts, regular 50c.	15c each for Boys' Flannelette Shirts, collar attached.	50c each for Boys' Waists.
40c each for Boys' Blouses, value 50c to 65c.	50c pair for Boys' Tweed Trousers, sizes 24 to 32.	$2.75 for Boys' Tweed Suits, size 28 to 32, 3-pc.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Youths' strong lace School Boots, standard screw, 11 to 13, per pair.....$1.40

Youths' strong lace School Boots, standard screw, extra heavy sole, with steel nails in sole, 11 to 13, per pair.....$1.50

Boys' oil grain lace School Boots; just the thing for school, sizes 1 to 5, pair..$1.50

First Day Of Regatta

(Continued from Page One.)

positions were made yesterday, which resulted as follows: Senior doubles, J.B. A.A., 2; winners of junior doubles, 1. Senior fours: Portland Rowing Club, 1; J.B.A.A., 2; V.R.C., 3. Senior singles: J.B.A.A., 1; P.R.C., 2, and V.R.C., 3.

The race expected to create the greatest excitement is the senior fours. With entries from Vancouver, Portland and two from the Bays the contest promises to be a lively one. The winners of yesterday's junior race have determined to try their skill against the "Big Four," and will line up against them today.

Another good race is expected in the senior singles. With the old rivals, Desbrisay and Gloss, and Springer, of Vancouver, the race will be a good one.

Besides these, the canoes and rowing races for the ladies will be very evenly contested. The entries will be received at the starter's point. Some have been training faithfully for the event, and there is consequently a great deal of rivalry among them. The first race will be called sharp on time, in order that all the events may be run off. The junior doubles, which was postponed from yesterday, will be the second race on the programme, being called at 2.15.

For the convenience of the crowd expected to attend the races today the B. C. Electric Railway Company will give a special service, while the J.B.A.A. have arranged for the accommodation of large numbers at the scene of the competitions.

The Race Card

The race card is as follows:

2 p.m.—Double dinghy race, open to naval marines.

2.10 p.m.—Junior doubles, 1½ miles straightaway, for C. A. Harrison cup—Vancouver, T. Pattison, stroke; I. J. Waite, bow. James Bay Athletic Association, F. C. Dillabough, stroke; B. C. Pettingell, bow.

2.15 p.m.—1st heat lapstreak fours, 1 miles, for Flumerfelt cup; open to members J.B.A.A.—W. T. Andrews, stroke; R. W. Power, No. 3; F. Baylis, No. 2; V. A. Wolfenden, bow. T. R. Nickerson, stroke; C. Jenkinson, No. 3; E. Robinson, No. 2; J. Y. Simpson, bow.

2.30 p.m.—2nd heat, Flumerfelt cup; same conditions as race No. 2—G. Y. Simpson, stroke; T. Watson, No. 3; R. Machin, No. 2; R. Jesse, bow. V. Gray, stroke; H. Lang, No. 3; F. C. Clarke, No. 2; E. A. Hiscocks, bow.

2.45 p. m.—Senior doubles, 1½ miles straightaway, for Challoner & Mitchell cup—James Bay Athletic Association, W. H. Jesse, stroke; D. O'Sullivan, bow; versus winners of junior doubles.

3p. m.—Senior fours, N. P. A. A. O., 1½ miles straightaway, for Buchanan challenge cup—Vancouver, N. C. Sawers, stroke; G. W. Seymour, No. 3; J. A. Dillabough, No. 2; R. C. Spinks, bow. James Bay Athletic Association, C. B. Kennedy, stroke; C. S. Finlaison, No. 3; P. Austin, No. 2; J. Donaldson, bow. Portland, P. Smid, stroke; N. H. Montgomery, No. 3; F. Zimmerman, No. 2; R. A. Lamberson, bow. J. B. A. A., A. McLean, stroke; E. Brown, W. R. Jenkinson, F. Dresser, bow.

Double dinghy, ladies, open—Boats limited to 16 feet in length.

3:20 p. m.—Final heat Flumerfelt cup—Winners of 1st heat vs. winners 2nd heat.

3:40 p. m.—Senior singles, N. P. A. A. O., 1½ miles straightaway, for Hudson's Bay Co. cup—Portland, E. Gloss; Vancouver, Hugh Springer; James Bay Athletic Association, D. DesBrisay.

Tandem canoe (cruising canoes), ladies, open.

Tandem canoe (racing canoes), open.

4-oared gig, open to H. M. formes, R. A. and R. E.

Junior skiff, single, 1 mile, for Mallandaine cup, open to members J. B. A. A.

4-paddle canoe, open.

Double dinghy, lady coxswain, boats limited to 16 feet in length.

Single paddle canoe, lady passenger, cruising canoes.

Upset canoe.

Tilting in 16-foot canoes.

Club colors—Portland Rowing Club, dark blue, light blue and white; Nelson Boating Club, green and white; Vancouver Rowing Club, scarlet and white; James Bay Athletic Association, navy blue and white.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the association was held in the Driard hotel parlors last evening, at which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, delegates being present from all the clubs in the association.

Votes of thanks were tendered to J. Thomson, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, A. C. Flumerfelt, C. A. Harris (Driard hotel), and Challoner & Mitchell, for their donation of cups to the association.

The recommendation from the J. B. A. A. in reference to establishing a permanent course at Lake Washington was discussed at great length, the Nelson representatives opposing this proposal very strongly. It was finally decided to leave this matter over till the next annual meeting of the association.

The officers for the incoming year are: President, A. Wheeler, Nelson R. C.; vice president, G. W. Seymour, Vancouver R.C.; secretary treasurer, H. W. Kent Vancouver R. C. (re-elected). Delegates—Nelson, E. C. Wragge, J. W. Banfield; Portland, R. C. Hart, R. W. Wilbur; Vanouver, N. C. Sawyers, F. R. McD. Russell; J. B. A. A., H. D. Helmcken, J. H Lawson, jr.

It was also decided that the next annual regatta should be held at Nelson, during the period from July 15 to August 1, two dates to be arranged by the home club.

H. W. Kent, secretary treasurer of the association, presented his fourteenth annual statement, showing the association to have on hand $122.24. This report was received and adopted.

In connection with this report, it is to be mentioned that Mr. Kent has held the position of secretary treasurer of the association for fourteen years, and is now entering on his fifteenth term; and it is due largely to his efforts that the association is at present in such good financial circumstances.

A resolution was passed authorizing the association to purchase a cup valued at $100 for the senior fours, which must be won three times before becoming the property of any club. It was arranged that in purchasing the cup the club winning the senior four race today should have the privilege of making the selection.

After passing a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the meeting adjourned.

Smoker This Evening

This evening the prizes won during the regatta will be presented by H. D. Helmcken at a smoking concert, which will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street. The committee consisting of H. Kent, H. J. Austin and W. T. Williams, have drafted a very attractive programme, having secured some good talent.

Among those who will take part are Thomas Gore, a Victoria boy who has recently returned from New York, where he was connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company. This evening he will be heard in the "Vulcan's Song," by Gounod. The Tuxedo Trio, the three Kuhens, who are at the Savoy this week, have also been secured.

Sampson's orchestra will be in attendance during the evening, and will add to the programme. In addition to these, H. S. Ives and W. T. Williams will give vocal numbers, and Mr. Rickaby will give a reading from Drummond's works. A musical novelty act by Messrs. Watson, Oliver and Watson, and the Victoria acrobats, Messrs. Hill, Gawley, Oliver and Watson, will also be included in the programme. George Pauline will act as accompanist for the evening.

Keep Cool

GET ONE OF OUR

Electric Fans

NEW PRICES

Hinton Electric Co.

PTOMAINES—WHAT AND HOW.

New York Tribune.

Ptomaines are poisonous products formed in fish, meat, milk and other articles of food by a process of decomposition that leaves little other trace of its action. Bacteria probably promote their formation, but on that point there remains some doubt. The taint develops in consequence of a failure to cook the food properly. At this season the duty of promptly reducing the temperature of milk at the dairy farm from which it is derived is often slighted, and as a result the fluid may come to market in what is a dangerous condition. Consumers buy it without suspicion, and when sickness is caused by its use it is usually too late to trace the original source, and consequently impossible to fix the responsibility.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE

Ready for Use in Any Quantity.

For making SOAP, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets and drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 10 pounds Sal Soda.

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E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

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Without Reserve of

Jewelry, Diamonds Watches, Clocks, Platedware, Etc.,

At 92 Government St., Continues

TODAY

AT 2 AND 8 P. M.,

And will continue from day to day until the whole of the stock is sold.

HARDAKER AUCTIONEER

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SATURDAY NIGHT

8 O'CLOCK

Under instructions from Mr. A. Morgan, tea and coffee importer, we will sell at our rooms, without reserve:

1,600 lbs. of Prime Ceylon Breakfast Tea.

700 lbs. of Coimbatore Breakfast Coffee, direct from Southern India.

Also Glassware, Crockery and Chinaware.

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Seaside Cottage

Four rooms and pantries, bathroom, hot and cold water; magnificent view of Straits; 2 minutes' from Beach; 1½ lots. Sacrificed for $1,000, or will exchange for small farm close to town or station. Apply

BROWNE & KENNEDY
8 STORE ST.

$50 REWARD

For information leading to the conviction of parties who by trespassing through Layritz's Nurseries, from the head of Richardson street towards St. Charles street, maliciously broke down and destroyed a large number of young nursery trees.

LAYRITZ NURSERY.
Victoria, August 5, 195. aug

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Office: Old Church, corner Broad and Pandora streets. Phone A906.

A summer outing on summer seas—V. & S. and S.-S. Iroquois. Train leaves 9:45 a. m. Sunday.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

On The Plains of Yuha

Wonderful Curiosities Found In a Deadly Desert.

There is a section of the Colorado desert where nature has left some remarkable records. She has visited the region, alternately, with fire and water, and has left it with neither. It is the most desolate, wild, barren, forbidding part of the desert, and it is shunned alike by man and beast. That there is good and sufficient reason for avoiding this locality is attested by numbers of graves—nameless, for the most part—found in the terrible region.

These graves are simple affairs, merely mounds of earth, with a border of stones around each and a pile of rocks two or three feet high at the head. Each tells the story of a tragedy of heat, thirst and death. Those items are about all that is ever known of the stories of those who perish. Their mummified bodies or bleached bones are found long after the struggle is over, and the finder, respecting the memory of the unknown, scoops a hole in the earth, lays the ghastly relic within, and piles up the only monument available in that wild region.

As recently as December 13, 1904, the bones of a thirst victim were laid in one of these lonely, flowerless, turfless graves on the plains of Yuha.

The plain now lies nearly one hundred feet below the level of the sea, and the rocks of the plain and the bases of the mountains are washed and eroded in a wonderful manner. Mingling with the burnt stones and volcanic debris are rocks worn by the waves and shaped into hundreds of fantastic forms. There are many acres of these stone curiosities, and certain sections of the field seem devoted to certain shapes and figures.

For instance, one passes through a region which he at once names the cabbage patch, for it presents the appearance of a field of those vegetables which have turned to stone. The waves have worn the rocks into round boulders about the size of the vegetable which they so much resemble, and have cut into the globes, laminating them in perfect imitation of the leafy layers of the garden variety.

Another locality is devoted almost exclusively to dinner plates. Thousands of rounded, thin disks are scattered over the plain, or are piled scores deep in singular piles, each piece shaped exactly like the crockery which adorns our tables, and quite as thin and symmetrical.

Another section of this truly wonderful region is given almost wholly to dumbbells. These vary in size from pieces weighing one or two pounds up to those seemingly calculated for exercising the muscles of a giant and weighing thirty or forty pounds each. In almost every instance these natural dumbbells are well balanced, the balls at either end of the connecting pieces being of the same size and weight.

There is in this plain an arsenal, also. While guns and swords and bayonets and powder were not there to be found, there are thousands of cannon balls, varying in size from two and three-inch balls to those fit for the big thirteen-inch guns of modern warfare; and all are of stone, all formed in nature's workshop.

There are other objects innumerable. There are stone roses, stone lilies, stone tulips, stone leaves, stone birds, stone animals, stone quoits, stone ornaments in varied and unique designs, stone canes—in fact, almost everything conceivable in nature or art imitated in stone on the plain of Yuha.

In one portion of Yuha rise two hills, or small mountains. One might mistake them in the distance for ancient craters, but when he approaches the eminences he discovers them to be monuments to an ancient life—the record of species now extinct. They are shell mountains, great beds of pre-historic bivalves, which were left stranded when that ancient sea swept back from the region and left a dry and desolate land.

One of these mountains—the large one—is composed wholly of large, rough shells, much larger, but less elongated, than the shells of the modern oyster, which in some respects they so much resemble as to lead to the suspicion that they are the remains of the ancestors of our much-prized bivalves.

The lesser hill is composed of tiny shells of a pre-historic type of brachiopods. Like the larger shells, they are found, except on the surface, in an undisturbed state, both valves of nearly every shell being found in position. Although the mollusks dwellers of these shells vanished several centuries ago, so perfect are the shells one almost expects when he opens the valves of the shell, to find the living creature within.—Los Angeles Times.

The Mannikin of Modern Fiction

English Lady Novelists and a Scotch Reviewer.

London Public Opinion.

Madame Sarah Grand and Mrs. Humphry Ward come in for some hard knocks at the hands of an anonymous reviewer in the July Blackwood. "The Heavenly Twins," "Marcella," and "The Marriage of William Ashe" are the chief subjects of attack. But the charge is of wider scope. The books which the Scotch reviewer condemns, or, rather, holds up to ridicule, are selected for this treatment because they are held to be typical of the modern lady novelist's view of marriage and the modern man. This view, it is pointed out, is by no means flattering to the masculine sense of dignity; and it is even more inimical to a proper understanding and appreciation of the married state. The reviewer contrasts the imbecile sentiment found in "Marcella" with a "real wooing between a real man and woman in real life" as found in the case of William the Conqueror. The proud Norman, we read, "was confronted by some nonsensical shilly-shally, to which Mrs. Ward attributes importance." But "he did not trouble himself about his Matilda's hair, or whether he dared touch it or sooth her. He rolled her over and over in the mud. And Matilda, convinced by his procedure that he meant business, and was a man of mettle, submissively yielded. Mrs. Ward's notion of the divine flame is that of damp straw smouldering in a dog kennel; and her notion of masculine character is crude, involving the negation of every particle of virile force." The lover in both "Marcella" and "The Marriage of William Ashe," we are reminded, is a member of the House of Commons, "a most henpecked assembly in the eyes of lady novelists." Both are "impossible," and whilst Marcella's "storming" would, in a former generation, have led her to the ducking stool, in real life Lady Kitty would have been placed under severe restraint. Mrs. Humphry Ward has imagined a heroine who absorbs the attention, but despite the gifts her latest book is earnest of, the work is neither wholesome nor agreeable. "Tolstoy makes one of his characters say that 'all the variety, all the charm, all the beauty of life is made up of light and shadow.' In this book there is a complete absence of light and shade, and only the fuliginous lampblack of the shilling dreadful." After a somewhat lengthy analysis of the story of Lady Kitty's career, the reviewer especially condemns the "astounding piece of impossible villany" by which Mary Lyster, "one of the most respectable characters in the book," precipitates the ruin of the repenting Kitty, and places her in the power of the contemptible Cliffe. He concludes: "There is not a respectable character in the tale who is allowed to have the least influence or control over its course. The few who are credited with any virtues at all are quite subordinate in importance, and helpless in their insignificance. There is neither art nor common-sense in delineating social or matrimonial life without any ray of light which can relieve the sombre monotony of vicious extravagance and incessant excitement untempered by any sense of personal dignity or self-control. The whole thing is overdone—as much overdone as the agonies of an agnostic parson in a former work by the same authoress. If it could be accepted as in any degree a faithful picture of life, the only inference would be that society has reached a low depth of degradation, that matrimony is an institution which all should avoid, and that the Divorce Act of 1857 is the most remedial and most beneficent legislation which the last half century has produced."

But the main argument of the reviewer is set forth in his introductory remarks. "In old days," he writes, "the fashion of novelists was to conduct their principal characters through a series of vicissitudes to the matrimonial altar, and there to take leave of them in the assured conviction that they would be happy ever after. * * * But of recent years these matrimonial relations have received a good deal of attention at the hands, we believe more especially, of lady novelists, not always in a way which is either amusing or instructive. * * * If connubial relations are preferred by the novelist, they are capable of giving rise to all sorts of interesting complications and perplexities, which all or most wearers of, or aspirants to, the yoke would gladly follow to some sensible solution. But it is not an offence against the art of novel-writing to present this institution of matrimony, which after all is very general and somewhat prosaic in its interest, in a repulsive, extravagant and impracticable guise? If it is, we must say that, according to our limited observation, it is lady novelists who are the chief offenders. They occasionally approach the subject of contemplated or actual marriage relations in a spirit, as it seems to us, of marked hostility, tinged with the venomous conviction that their own sex has always the collar which chafes. They delight in allowing the wife to disregard the yoke entirely and kick over the traces with more or less violence and in depicting the husband as submitting to a fate which anyhow is good enough for him, with helpless and uncomplaining fortitude. The male sex, downtrodden as it may be, views these matters differently. 'Richie,' said Sir Mungo Malagrowther, on a memorable occasion, 'it seems to me that this bride of yours is like to be master and mair in the conjugal state.' 'If she abides by words, Sir Mungo,' answered the undaunted Richie, 'I thank Heaven I can be as deaf as any one; and if she comes to dunts, I have twa hands to paik her with.' Sir Richie Moniplies was a man of sense and discretion, and lady novelists might learn from him that the resources of civilization are not quite so exhausted as they are apt to fancy."

We await with interest the lady novelists' reply.

RICH FINDS AT FERGUSON.

James Grant has returned from a trip to Ferguson, says the Nelson News. While in the Lardeau he visited the Silver Cup mine, on which a very rich strike has lately been made. Of the operations Mr. Grant said:

"The tunnel is in 1,800 feet. At the end of it a crosscut was run about 30 feet, when the rich ore was struck. The vein is about 2 feet wide. A drift was run 50 feet, in ore all the way; the ore varies from 18 to 30 inches in width.

"At the end of the drift a raise has been started, at the top of which are two feet of solid ore. This ore has been assayed and contains 30 ounces in silver, $19 in gold and a good percentage of lead.

"The raise is now in 28 feet and has to be continued 240 feet further before it reaches the shaft, which has been sunk 125 feet from the old workings. The company has now approximately 500 feet of stoping ground."

Asked as to the conditions of other mines and prospects generally round Ferguson, Mr. Grant said. "The Silver Cup is doing the most work at present. But rich finds are being made almost every day in the hills. I know most of the prospectors there. I was shown some specimens found on new claims. The owners are not advertising, they're working. They weren't trying to sell me anything. They were telling the truth, I have no doubt. The samples I saw indicate phenomenal richness.

"Yes, they need capital, but if they came here and reported their finds some people would say they were too rich, it couldn't be true. The owners have tried to interest local capital and failed, and they have no means of making their discoveries known outside. So they were working ahead themselves. It is a slower process but it may be just as satisfactory in the end.

"That Lardeau country is rich, the whole of it. People who laugh at the stories of rich strikes up there don't know what they are talking about."

THE LITTLE JAP.

"Japanese babies are invariably and invincibly charming, except that their parents, with all their passion for cleanliness, strangely enough neglect the facial toilet of their offspring. Nor is it altogether true, as is sometimes said, that Japan is the 'children's paradise.' If the newcomer happens to be a girl, the father is likely to meet his congratulatory friends with the exclamation, 'Shakkin no tamago!'—a punning phrase that means 'an egg of debt'—the idea being that a girl baby is only the germ of enormous and useless expense. And, boy or girl, the practice of infanticide is not uncommon. Being restrained by no religious scruples, a poverty-stricken parent will sometimes snuff out the infant life rather than spare it to a future of want and penury. The supreme moral principle of filialism, or the duty of the child to the parent, tends conversely to emphasize in the parent's mind his own supreme power over the child. At the behest of his own filial duty, for example, the father must sacrifice his paternal duties and affections absolutely. An instance is on record where an ignorant peasant was told by an equally ignorant priest that if he wished his aged mother's failing eyesight to be restored, he must feed her a human liver. The peasant was about to sacrifice his child for this purpose when his wife interposed and yielded up her own life both to save her little one and to be at the same time faithful to the behests of 'piety.' It was not long after this event that I called upon the lads in the Japanese school to write essays on 'The noblest deed I ever heard of.' One of them chose this incident for his theme.

"On the whole, however, the lot of the average baby seems to be a very happy one, and certainly he appears so, playing in the streets all day, and having almost innumerable festivals planned apparently for his own peculiar delight.

"Ceremony attends his advent into the world and accompanies him to the threshold of manhood. Japan, indeed, is the country where nothing can be done without ceremony. And this has been the case from immemorial times. The rites that dignify the life of a little Japanese baby today are possibly to a great extent identical with those that were performed for Yamatodake himself. A glimpse into a famous 'handbook of etiquette' will be interesting as illustrating the traditional ceremonial treatment of childhood. Very little ceremony attends the giving of the name, we are told, which takes place when the child is a week old, and is consequently known as 'the congratulations of the seventh night.' Some honored relative selects and bestows this particular name, which is only temporary, lasting through the period of childhood. Another name is afterwards bestowed for use in the grown-up world. But the bond between the child and his naming sponsor is a real one, so that if the sponsor should at any time change his own name, as is often done in Japan, the child must take a new one also. The manuals of etiquette further tell us that on the seventy-fifth or hundred and twentieth day after birth the child leaves off its baby clothes, or perhaps 'long dresses,' as we should say; and the event is celebrated as a family holiday. It is also on the hundred and twentieth day that the ceremony often far precedes the fact. The child, arrayed in his choicest garments, is brought in and given to the weaning sponsor—a man in case of a boy, a woman in the case of a girl. The weaning sponsor takes a cup of consecrated rice and places it on a little ceremonial table that stands beside him. Then, dipping his chopsticks three times in the rice, he quietly inserts them in the mouth of the child, pretending thus to feed it.

"Doubtless the weaning of the child receives its ceremonial significance from the fact that the child is now supposed to begin its independent existence, being no longer just a part of the mother. This was likewise a custom with the ancient Hebrews, as when one reads of the weaning of Isaac. The Japanese child, however, is sometimes not actually weaned until he is as old as Ishmael was on the occasion of the weaning of Isaac. Now and then you may see great lads of ten years or more taking their nourishment directly from their mothers."

RUSSIAN LIFE AND LITERATURE.

It seems, at the first blush, as if Gorki — the Russian Man who has Risen in defiance of the rules—were caught in the vicious circle in which the characteristic pessimism of the Slav revolves. We get an example of that circle in "The Orloff Family." The hero is a cobbler who makes boots to live. But why do I live? he asks himself; and he finds that he is only living in order to make boots, and that there is no sense in that. So he gets drunk and beats his wife in order to diversify an otherwise monotonous existence. Similarly with Foma Gordyeef, the wealthy Volga merchant. His life seems to him objectless. It serves no end. People tell him that, if he has a business, a man should be happy. That is nonsense: "The river flows that men may sail upon it, wood grows for use, dogs grow to guard the house—you can find a justification for everything on earth. But men, like cockroaches, are altogether superfluous on the earth. Everything is for them—and what are they for?" That is his question; and, getting no satisfactory answer to it, he wallows in debauchery as a protest against the pettiness of a commercial career. The riddle, and the failure to solve it, and the resulting despair are continually recurring in Gorki, and not in Gorki only. One hears the note everywhere in modern Russian literature. * * * Gorki at least resists. He is aware of the vicious circle. His principal vision is of human lives whirling purposeless round and round like the driftwood in the eddy. But he does not stop short there as Tchekoff does, like a man contemplating the operation of an unalterable law of nature. On the contrary, he is full of contempt alike for those who are too stupid to understand that their lives are purposeless, and for those who understanding this, are nevertheless too weak to get them out of the vicious circle and make them purposeful. His gospel in this matter is pretty much that which Besant preached: "Be discontented." But he adds: "Be dissatisfied with yourself." "The self-satisfied man," he says, "is an indurated tumour on the bosom of society—he is my sworn enemy." And again: "You must always be in love with something which you cannot attain. A man becomes taller by stretching upwards." So he glorifies the strong man, though he be a bad man, since only the strong man's discontent can produce any practical result; and he glorifies the tramp because the tramp is not only discontented but in revolt and, in shaking off the dust of cities, has got at least a little way away from the monotony which seems to him the curse of life as it is ordinarily lived—as it was lived by Grigori Orloff and Foma Gordyeef. But it is not, of course, in the last resort monotony or even self-satisfaction that Gorki is attacking. Through them he attacks by implication the social order in which, he thinks, they have their origin. Red anarchism can be read in his writings by anyone who can read between the lines.—Outlook.

POPULATION OF CHINA.

Estimates of the population of China are varied and generally unreliable. The latest authoritative attempt to get at the actual number of people in the empire has been made by he officials of the imperial maritime customs and published in the report for 1904. The following estimate, furnished by Consul Anderson, covers the provinces in detail:

	Population.
Fengtien	16,000,000
Chili	29,400,000
Shantung	37,500,000
Szechuan	79,500,000
Hunan	22,000,000
Hupeh	34,000,000
Kiangsi	22,000,000
Anhwei	35,800,000
Kiangsu	21,000,000
Chekiang	11,800,000
Fukien	20,000,000
Kwantung	32,000,000
Kwangsi	8,000,000
Yunnan	8,000,000
Total of other provinces (Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Kulchau)	55,000,000
Total population of empire	432,000,000
Total population treaty ports	7,012,000

It is probable that the figures generally are too large, although it is to be admitted that to assert that such is the case in any particular instance invites controversy, so say the least. The provinces little known to foreigners, Szechuan, Honan, etc., are the uncertain element. So good an authority on Szechuan as A. Hosie estimates the population of that province at 45,000,000 instead of almost 80,000,000, as given in this table. Missionary accounts, however, lean to the larger figure. How comparatively few of the Chinese people are brought in contact with the world outside the Flowery Kingdom is made apparent by the fact that the total population of the treaty ports is only 7,000,000.

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Cariboo Consolidated

Annual Meeting Held in London England.

Colonial Goldfields Gazette.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Cariboo Consolidated, Limited, was held at the company's offices, 18 St. Swithin's Lane, London, Eng., on Tuesday to receive the promised statement as to the general progress and latest information concerning the company's affairs. Lieut. General Sir J. Beaven Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B. chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. George Sidebotham, secretary pro tem., having read the notice of meeting, the chairman said: This meeting is called in consequence of a promise given to you at the general meeting on February 22. Since the last general meeting the development of the mine has been going on steadily and satisfactorily, and we have succeeded now in opening up a considerable amount of the channel, and some of it is now ready to work, whilst the remainder will be ready as soon as it dries. At that meeting I think I told you that "if all goes well, and there is no set-back, we should break into the old shaft towards the end of June and gain complete mastery over the water and begin to work the gravel." I am very pleased to say that that has been fulfilled. We broke into the old workings which were connected with the old shaft on June 18. The water was immediately got under control, and when some small amount more of development work had been done we commenced to take out the gravel. In consequence of breaking into the gravel at this point it not only controlled the water there, but also for several hundred feet above, and that altogether gives us some 1,200 feet of channel, which is now open and will be ready as it dries, which it will do in a short time—in fact, it has dried in some places where we are working and will be ready to open out and take out the gravel. We have not a large crew of men at the mine, chiefly for the purpose of keeping the expenses as low as possible to carry out the work with the funds we have in hand, but it being important now we have arrived at this stage that the mine should be put on a producing stage as soon as possible, the policy of the board is that all the men should for the present be put on drifting work and the further development of the mine temporarily discontinued until we get more miners. Of colrse, until we had finished opening the mine we were not in a position to offer inducements to men to come from long distances at considerable expense with the certainty of their getting permanent employment. Our funds would not justify that until we began to get gold out of the mine. Now, however, we have arrived at that stage that our manager will gradually, as he receives instructions, increase his miners until he will have sufficient to go on drifting on a larger scale. At the present moment he tells us that the men he has are sufficient to drift about 50 cubic yards a day. That, of course, will make a good beginning, but it will be necessary to increase the number considerably before he can drift on a scale that will be highly remunerative to the company. Our policy is to increase the miners who are drifting to a number sufficient to give us an output of 10 setts, which is about 80 cubic yards of gravel a day, and when he has men at work to that extent, then all the other men as they come along will be employed on the further development of the property. When he has succeeded in getting sufficient men for that purpose and development work is going on at a unifohm rate, then he will gradually increase his staff of miners who will be drifting. There is some difficulty in getting men. They chiefly come from California, and the journey costs a considerable sum. Before you can get good men and have control over the labor market you must have assured occupation for them, and it takes time. The next few months will be taken up in adding to our staff. Perhaps it may be only a few weeks or months before we get all the men we want. We hope then that we shall get on fast with the development work, especially now that we have tapped this old shaft and some of the old workings. We gave you the telegram we received at the end of the month's working, which was sent with the notice of this meeting: "During the month of June washed 565 cubic yards of gravel, yielding $1,130; impossible to deal with cost of extraction by cable; I will write you fully next mail." That letter has not yet arrived, but there is an office note as follows: "This gravel has only been obtained from development drives in order to enter the channel proper, and is not from the centre pay lead, but regular drifting will shortly be commenced." We anticipated he might have got better values, but the value of these gravels is very uncertain in places; therefore, he may be some time in more or less barren patches, and at other times working in exceedingly rich patches. You cannot judge the value of this gravel from a few days' or even weeks' working; you must have a run of several months or more. This is a point as to which I should like to read an extract from Mr. Bailey's letter, dated June 9, when he thought we might be disappointed if we did not get good returns at once: "The Board must remember that the values of these deep channels vary greatly and are not regular in the gold values. On Williams' Creek, where the richest pay was obtained in the early days, a 100 foot claim yielded $900,000, and at the same time the claims on each side of it were almost barren. It all depends on the formation of the bedrock in respect to the catching and retaining of the gold by having natural ribbles in the rock. The bedrock so far uncovered in this breasting-out work is not good for catching gold, as the stratification is parallel with the channel instead of across it. Until we have done further work I do not think we can tell much about the average value of the channel. The reason I started work from the No. 1 east cross-cut was because it was the driest in the mine, and the most important point to be solved in my opinion, was whether the gravel could be breasted out at this time, and we have fully proved that point." This bears out the telegram of July 4. I think now that they have got into regular drifting work we shall have to exercise patience until we get more men and work on a larger scale. He has been directed to cable us as early as possible, after the conclusion of each month's drifting, the actual value of the gold recovered and the quantity of gravel taken out. Those cables will be communicated to the press as soon as they are received in this office, so that every month you will be able to judge for yourselves more or less how we are going on. I conclude that this meeting was called as much that shareholders might put questions to, and get answers from, the directors as to receive any very long general statement of the condition of the mine. If there are any details connected with the management you wish to ask about, we shall be very happy to make them known to you. (Hear, hear.)

After some discussion, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

France and England

Impressions on the Meeting of the Fleets at Brest.

London Times Correspondent.

Admiral May, with his staff and many of the officers of the Atlantic fleet, having gone to Paris, there is something of a lull in the busy occupations of these festive days, and an opportunity therefore to allude to some interesting matters which have not yet been dealt with. The first point which I should like to make is that the British bluejackets and marines who come ashore are behaving with the utmost propriety and are a credit to their country. They are favorites everywhere, and are fraternizing with the French seamen with the utmost cordiality. We all speak French now, and some of our bluejackets quite volubly, if not always intelligibly. It is most amusing to hear the conversations between them and the French seamen and tradespeople. Admiral May aroused positive enthusiasm at the dejeuner to the French officers yesterday by a happy allusion. He had been speaking in French, but concluded in English, saying: "I know you all understand English now."

Today the British seamen have been entertained on board the French ships, and the French seamen on board the English ships, and there is a dinner to the British warrant officers tonight on shore. Through the kindness of Baron Mercier de Lostende, French naval attache at our court, and of Captain Clement, her commander, I have today made a complete inspection of the new armored cruiser Leon Gambetta, there being not the least desire to conceal anything from me, and she is certainly a very fine vessel, well protected, and with admirable arrangements for communication and supply. The vast rade was bathed in sunlight, and the combined fleet made a superb picture, while ringing cheers were borne upon the water from the entertainments for the men on board when King Edward, President Loubet, and the two navies were toasted. The officers are interchanging visits, and many French officers are being entertained on board the Victorious tonight.

A visit to Brest and to the French navy, which has its chief ocean base at this port, suggests many thoughts. The place figures very largely in our naval history, and it is no exaggeration to say that in the past it has done no little towards developing the naval skill of those who learned their trade in the great blockades. This rugged coast, with its fogs, storms and changing currents, was an incomparable school of seamanship, and to pass through the Goulet and the Iroise to the Black Rocks and the Raz de Sein is to traverse a tract of water that is full of history. The names of men whose deeds occupy a large place in our naval annals and in French history are borne by the streets and gates of the old town. Colbert, Tourville, Suffron, Jean Bart, D'Aiguillon, Duguay-Trouin, Latouche-Treville, Nielly—these and many more are commemorated. The Pointe des Espagnols carries back the mind to the wars of the League, and La Mort Anglaise, in Camaret Bay, records the death of gallant Englishmen about whose memory, strange legends have grown. These sturdy French seamen—and I have never seen a better set of men—trained in the hard life of the Iceland fisheries, or on the Newfoundland banks, come from the same race which has always given France her best seamen.

What is the inner mind, we are tempted to ask, of the French navy and this seafaring population towards England? Do they retain any trace of this old enmity, or has a new era begun? After conversing with many French officers and French people here, the question is not very difficult to answer. There has never been any real hostility between the people, and la Bretagne has genuine sympathy for la Grande Bretagne. Ceremony has had as small a place as possible in the present celebrations; for it there was substituted the confraternity of arms. It is plain to all eyes that the two navies are drawn more closely together. Officers do not cherish illusions. They know that if the entente is not a gauge of universal peace it is at least the best guarantee of it. A French sea officer says in the Depeche of Brest today that it is not the protocol signed by M. Rouvier and Prince Radolin that has averted war, but the firm attitude of England. His comrades regard Morocco as having been merely a pretext on the part of Germany. There is, therefore, he says, a feeling of gratitude and of genuine friendship towards England, such as has not been felt before. These are the ideas of French seamen. The entente is not merely a sentiment, it rests on the solid ground of mutual interest.

AUTOMOBILE LAWN MOWERS.

The "horseless age" would certainly not be complete without a horseless lawn mower; and if the larger sizes may be operated without a horse, why may not the smaller ones dispense with the pushing man? Both these aims have been attained, although in both cases the services of a man are required, not to push, but to guide. It is stated by a writer in The Scientific American Supplement (New York, July 15) that for several years past various types of such machines have been making their appearance, although the operation of some of them has left much to be desired. He goes on to say:

"This spring one of these machines . . . was operated in the presence of King Edward VII., upon one of the extensive lawns of Buckingham Palace Park, and His Majesty was so pleased and satisfied with its performance that he at once ordered one for use upon his estate.

"This type of mower, which is actuated by a gasoline motor, is manufactured in several sizes, from one 24 inches in width to one of 40 inches. The essential difference resides in the fact that the large machines are provided with a seat, while the smaller ones are guided by a man walking in the rear. These machines comprise the same essential organs as horse-drawn mowers and the small garden ones. A screw in front throws the grass into a box ahead of it, while the roller, or rollers, are placed in the rear. From the seat placed over the rear roller the driver of the large type performs the same manipulations as the man who steers the smaller type from behind. In both types, the arrangement in front of the boxes for catching the grass is a very important feature, since it does away with the necessity of a laborious sweeping and gathering of the grass after the operation of mowing, with the result that the expense of hand labor is very greatly reduced."

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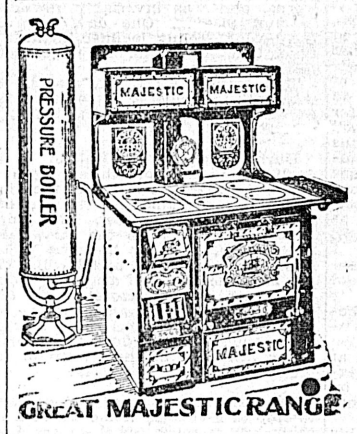

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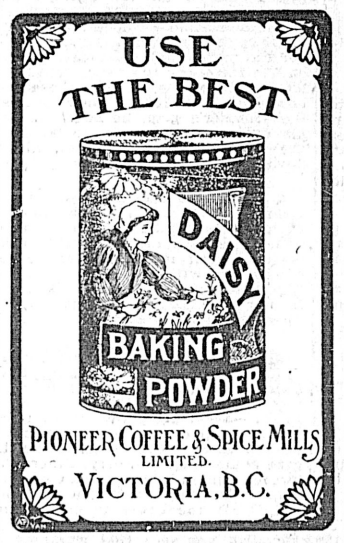

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The Current Storiette

At his summer home in New York, Mark Twain had an aged negro servant, who some time ago celebrated his wedding anniversary by inviting twelve friends to a 'possum dinner, the delicacy having been supplied by relatives in the South. Twelve by no means marks the extent of the servant's friends, and those unbidden to the feast concluded that after all they did not think much of it. One of the more progressive started the report that instead of 'possum the host served plain coons. The next day, with great severity, Mr. Clemens said to the servant: "Jim, I've known you a long time and found you a truthful fellow. I want you to tell me honestly which you had for dinner last night, 'possum or coons?" The old servant hesitated, but in an instant said: "Which do you mean, Mr. Clemens, on the table or around the table?"

Justice Giegerich, of the New York Supreme Court, is fond of sailing, and a few days ago he invited a friend of his, a lawyer, to go down the bay with him. At the start the wind was quite brisk, but soon freshened into a gale, and made the little craft toss and roll in a manner that soon caused the lawyer's features to twist into expressive contortions. Justice Giegerich, noticing his friend's plight, laid a soothing hand on the other's shoulder, and said: "My dear fellow, can I do anything for you?" "Yes, your honor," replied the lawyer in plaintive tones, "you will greatly oblige me by overruling this motion."

Once when the late Shah of Persia, Nasr-ed Din, was a guest of English royalty he went to see the Derby run. The dusky ruler noted the intensity of the enthusiasm when some thoroughbred, in a close finish, beat his field. He was quite curious about it. "Why are the people making all the noise?" he asked. "Why, don't you see that Soandso won the Derby?" answered the prince. Then with gravity observed the potentate: "Were they not already aware that one horse can run faster than another?"

At a St. Petersbury dinner an attache of the British embassy had the misfortune to upset his glass of claret. "Faitton-cela en Angleterre?" asked the Czar from the other end of the table. "Oh, yes," was the answer, "but in England on ne le remarque pas."

A woman cycled up to a butcher's shop and went in with a smiling face. "I want you to cut me off twenty-five pounds of beef, please," she said. The butcher was incredulous. "Twenty-five pounds?" "Yes, please." It was a big job, and when he had finished he asked her whether she would take it or have it sent home. "Oh, I don't want to buy it," she explained; "you see, my doctor tells me I have lost twenty-five younds of flesh through cycling, and I wanted to see what it looked like in a lump. Thank you so much."

One of the quaint characters well known to old-timers of Portland, Ore., was Robert E. Bybee, familiarly known as "Bob" Bybee. He was a justice of the peace in Portland for many years and tales innumerable are told of him. On one occasion, when a jury was being impaneled, one of the jurors, a well known attorney, asked to be excused because he was a lawyer. "Well," said Bybee, "I guess that the law you know isn't going to disqualify you from serving."

One blustery day in March last a primary school-teacher in Brooklyn, in assigning topics for an exercise in English composition, suggested that certain of the pupils might give their impressions of the weather. One of the little scholars was observed to gaze pensively out of the window for a long time before putting her pench to paper. At dast she undertook the irksome task, and in a jiffy had completed her "composition." When she handed it in the teacher was much surprised by the laconic, but unconscious humor of it. The effort read as follows: "The world is full of wind."

Professor C. T. Copeland, of Harvard University, has a matter-of-fact way with him which occasionally is deadly. An altercation had arisen between Mr. Copeland and another gentleman in regard to the social position which colored students should hold at Harvard. Mr. Copeland insisted vigorously that negroes should stand on exactly the same social level as other students.

"Well, now, Mr. Copeland," said his companion, "how would you like to have a negro marry your sister?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Copeland, promptly; "my sister is married."—Boston Herald.

"Once upon a time I attended a country fair out in Kansas," relates "Jim" Stewart, of the Rock Island railroad, "and I saw a family there that would have gladdened Mr. Roosevelt's heart. The man went up to a tent where some elk were on exhibition and stared wistfully up at the sign.

'I'd like to go in there,' he said to the keeper, 'but it would mean to go in without my family, and I cannot afford to pay for my wife and seventeen children.'

"The keeper stared at him in astonishment. "Are all those your children?" he gasped.

"'Every one,' said the man from the country.

"'You wait a minute,' said the keeper. 'I'm going to bring the elk out and let them see you all.'"

During his journey to Washington to attend the opening of the Fifty-eighth Congress, Representative "Tim" Sullivan of New York, desired the dusky attendant in the buffet car to fetch him some soft-boiled eggs.

When they were brought, the New York man at once perceived that the eggs were very much underdone. "What time are we making on this train?" asked he of the attendant.

"About fifty miles an hour, sir," was the reply.

"Then," quietly observed Sullivan, "if you will boil these eggs another mile they'll be all right."

A Virginia mountaineer who had strayed to Richmond on an excursion, and who, as his holiday progressed, became rather hilarious, grew overconfident of his own greatness. Looking round at his companions, he boasted vainly:

"Gentlemen," he said, "I kin lick any man in Richmond."

No one offered to dispute the assertion, and he tried again.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I kin lick any man in the whole state of Virginny."

The words were hardly out of his mouth before a tall, sinewy man from his own part of the state entered the game and gave the boaster a good thrashing.

The mountaineer had a sense of humor. He slowly picked himself up and faced the group to which he had boasted.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am now ready to acknowledge that I kivvered too much territory in that last statement."—Baltimore Sun.

A correspondent tells of the experience of a literary friend into whose family a seventh child came last summer.

The family were at their country house, and for a time a good deal of the care of the other six children devolved upon the father, who has Spartan ideas as to the upbringing of his sons. One morning he carried his two year-old to the creek near his home, to give him a cold plunge. The child objected lustily to this proceeding, but was firmly held and ducked notwithstanding.

At the instant of the ducking, however, a brawny hand seized the Spartan father by the shoulder and flung him back, while the angry voice of the farmer, who was his nearest neighbor, roared in his ears:

"Here, none of that! I'll have the law on you for this!"

"And," said the literary man, "it took me half an hour to convince that man that I was not trying to drown that child. Even then he wasn't wholly convinced. To the very last minute he kept on shaking his head sceptically, and saying:

"'Wall, I dunno about that. I dunno. You got six besides this.'"—Washington Post.

Walter Hoff Seely, the insurance man, says that he was taking lunch about a year ago in the Pennsylvania station at Jersey City, and was seated on a stool at the lunch counter, when the Congressional Limited came in, and among other passengers was Secretary Hay. Rushing in to the lunch counter, he seated himself and ordered a sandwich and a cup of coffee. On the other side of the Secretary was a typical American who had not the slightest idea that his neighbor on the left was the American premier. Mr. Hay's face was a study when he was suddenly jabbed in the ribs by the elbow of this man, who at the same time addressed the Secretary after this fashion: "Say, Sport, ferry over the confectionery, will ye?" The interesting part of it was that John Hay passed the sugar.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A gentleman from Scotland, on a visit to one of our large towns, called at a fashionable hairdresser's one very hot day, and inquired the charge for shaving. On being told sixpence, he took his seat, but thought he was being overcharged. The hairdresser, while shaving him, complained of the number of flies in the shop. "I can tell you how to get rid of them," said the gentleman. "Take a cloth and drive them all into the back room, and then into a cupboard. When they are all in, take them out one at a time, shave them, and charge them sixpence each. They will never come back."—Birmingham (England) Post.

A long-winded member of the Massachusetts legislature was delivering a political address in a town not far from Boston, and the village folk gathered in the town hall to hear it. He had been speaking quite a while, when finally an old Scotsman arose and walked out of the hall. At the door one of his countrymen was waiting with his hack to drive the orator to the station. "Is he done yet, Sandy?" asked the Scot on the box. The old man turned about. "Aye," said he, "he's done lang ago, but he will na stop."

A few years ago W. G. Grace, the famous cricketer, was standing enjoying the cool of a summer evening at his front door when he was approached by a down-at-heels-looking old fellow, who carried in one hand a tin whistle. Politely touching his hat, the man said:

"Excuse me, sir. I have to make a living; but I dare say you would rather give me a penny not to hear me."

The great cricketer laughingly parted with the coin, and the beggar thus encouraged, came several times afterwards, and was invariably rewarded for not playing. One day, however, the doctor, feeling inclined to hear a tune, told the visitor he might play just five minutes.'

"I'm awfully sorry, sir," said the man with the whistle, as he commenced to sheer off, "but I can't play a note!"

During the time in Ireland when dueling was first prohibited by law, Judge Fletcher was trying at the Sligo assizes a man named Fenton who had killed another in a duel. The judge, in his instructions to the jury, said: "Gentlemen, it is my business to lay down the law to you, and I will. The law says the killing of a man in a duel is murder, and therefore in the discharge of my duty, I am bound to tell you it is murder. But I tell you at the same time a fairer duel than this I never heard of in the course of my life." Fenton was acquitted.

General Sherman once had occasion to stop at a country home where a tin basin and a roller towel on the back porch sufficed for the family's ablutions. For two mornings the small boy of the household watched in silence the visitor's efforts at making a toilet under the unfavorable auspices, but when on the third day the tooth-brush, nail-file, whick-broom, etc., had been duly used and returned to their places in the traveler's grip, he could suppress his curiosity no longer, so boldly put the question: "Say, mister, air you always that much trouble to yo'self?"

A man who had been hired by a close-fisted farmer, who believed in burning the candle at both ends, was called the first morning at 3 o'clock. About fifteen minutes later he came downstairs with his bag in his hand. "Ain't you goin' to work?" asked the farmer in surprise. "I'm goin' to hunt up some place to stay all night."

In a certain town in Connecticut a deacon of the church, charged with soliciting subscriptions for a charity, recently experienced considerable difficulty in getting a townsman to contribute. To one of his neighbors the deacon said: "Oh, come, Richard, do give something." "Sorry, deacon," answered Richard, "but I don't see how I can." "Why not, isn't it a good one?" "Oh, yes; the cause is good enough, but I owe too much money." "But, Richard, you owe God a larger debt than anyone else." "That's true, too," drawled Richard, "but God ain't pushin' me." —Harper's Weekly.

Mrs. Gladstone was staying once at a country house, and on a certain evening, having finished dressing before her husband, she descended to the drawing-room alone. In the drawing-room three or four gentlemen were discussing the misfortunes of Ireland. One of them, as she entered, said: "I can't imagine what will be the fate of poor old Erin, but there's One above who knows." "Yes," said Mrs. Gladstone, complacently, "he will be down in a minute. He is upstairs brushing his hair."

Sidney Dillon, one-time president of the Union Pacific, arrived one night at a station where there had been a washout. Several trains were stalled there, and the passengers were subjecting the telegraph operator to all sorts of annoyance by asking questions. President Dillon went up to the station, and said to the operator: "Have you a telegram here for me?" "I'm blessed if I know," said the operator, eying Dillon very critically; "would your photograph be on it.'"

General Gilman Marston, a once famous New Hampshire lawyer, was attending court at Dover, when a young attorney made a motion that was denied by the court. The young man remonstrated against what he thought was the wrong ruling of the judge. So vehemently did he remonstrate that he was fined $10 for contempt of court. An old attorney took the matter up, and he was fined a similar sum. Still another, who thought he stood a little better with the judge, endeavored to straighten the matter out, but he, too, enriched the coffers of the state by paying a "ten-spot" for contempt. General was then seen to rise in his seat and advance to the clerks desk. Taking his long pocket-book from his pocket he took out two ten-dollar bills and laid them on the desk. "I want you to distinctly understand," said the general, "that I have just twice as much contempt for this damned court as any man here, and I am paying for it."

A story is told of John Fiske which illustrates his frankness. One day his wife had to report to him that their son had been guilty of calling Mrs. Jones, a neighbor, a fool, and Mr. Jones a much worse fool. Professor Fiske sent for the youngster, and when he appeared in the library, said to him, sternly: "My son, is it true that you said Mrs. Jones was a fool?" Hanging his head, the boy replied: "Yes, father I did." "And did you call Mr. Jones a worse fool?" "Yes, father." After a moment's reflection the famous historian said, slowly: "Well, my son, that is just about the distinction I should make."

James Quinn, a noted actor of Garrick's time, loved to "dine," and was often fuddled in consequence when he went on the stage. Once, while playing with Peg Woffington, who was acting Sylvia, his daughter in "The Recruiting Officer," instead of asking her "Sylvia, how old were you when your mother died?" he said "married." Sylvia laughed, and being put out of her cue, could only stammer, "What, sir?" "Pshaw," cried the more confused Quinn, "I mean, how old were you when your mother was born?"

The body of Duke Humphrey was returned from Egypt, embalmed in the rarest wine and the richest spices. Upon seeing this Quinn soliloquized as follows:

"O plague on Egypt's arts, I say!
Embalm the dead! On senseless clay,
Rich wines and spices waste!
Like sturgeon or like brawn, shall I
Bound in a precious pickle, lie,
Which I can never taste?
Let me embalm this flesh of mine
With turtle fat and Bordeaux wine,
And spoil the Egyptian trade!
Than Humphrey's Duke more happy I
Embalmed alive, old Quinn shall die,
A mummy ready made."

Representative Julius Kahn of California tells a tale illustrative of the guile of "the heathen Chinee."

One day it appears that Dennis Spencer a prominent criminal attorney of Napa in the state mentioned, was the recipient of a call from a Chinese, who without circumlocution at once put this question:

"Splose, Mr. Spencer, one Chinaman kill 'nother Chinaman with hatchet, how much you chlarge make him clear?"

"Oh," exclaimed the lawyer carelessly, "I'd take the case for $500."

The Chinaman vanished without a word. In about a week he returned and laid the sum of $500 on Mr. Spencer's desk.

"You say you take case for $500," explained the Oriental.

A light burst upon Mr. Spencer. Horrified, he exclaimed:

"You mean to tell me that since I saw you last one of your countrymen has been killed?"

"Certainly,' 'calmly answered the Chinaman, "I kill him last night."—Washington Star.

N. C. Goodwin, the comedian, enjoys telling of an amusing incident at the performance of a burlesque in which in the old days he was a principal performer.

It seems that a young woman, well-known in Buffalo for her amateur work, had been given an opportunity to prove her claim to availability on the professional stage. She was billed to render a song the refrain of which was, "The autumn days have come; ten thousand leaves are falling." The aspirant for professional honors was in so extreme a state of excitement that she took too high a key, "Ten thou-ou-sand—" she screamed, and then stopped short, for want of breath.

"At this critical juncture," observes Goodwin, "some irresponsible 'god' in the gallery, perhaps an auctioneer by calling, shouted in a stentorian tone:

"'Start it at five thousand old girl! Start it at five thousand!"

The Reminiscent Stage

From the Toronto Star.

There are a lot of good fellows who are not Ministers of State or Lord Chancellors. Life would be very poor and society deadly dull but for the great number of interesting and unambitious people. The ambitious are always restless, and are rarely good company. The contented folk, who can, as Johnson said, fold their legs and have their talk out, are apt to be the most agreeable. They are not on the lookout for effect.

Such a person is Hon. F. Leveson-Gower, who has published a volume of reminiscences. He is a brother of the late Earl Granville, and was born in the purple. Providence made him a younger son, and he has not been disposed to so far thwart the designs of Providence by engaging under the banner of the great god Hustle. Mr. Gladstone offered him the position of chief whip, and even the Postmaster-Generalship. He refused these offers on the ground that others were better entitled. Chaucer would have made much of him. Meantime English society adopted him for its very own.

Circumstances, i.e., easy circumstances, enabled him to be for thirty years and more a member of the House of Commons, to travel much, on the continent, in India, in Russia; to know all the most interesting men and women; to hear all the best things; to have state secrets in his keeping; to live in the best society, and to have a good cook. Had he been malignantly disposed, he might have been a restless demagogue, boring people about their rights, and writing and spouting on the fiscal question.

"Instead of which," as the judge in the famous story said, he has been recently engaged, at over eighty years of age, in reviewing his pleasant life, and making comments on his experiences. There is not an ill-natured word in his volume; but he gives us some sidelights on personal history which are interesting, and are obviously true.

For example, in the course of the weary Carlyle controversies, within a few years, it became clear that in the intercourse of Carlyle with the circle at Ashburton House, the place of Mrs. Carlyle was not pleasing to the lady. Attempts have been made to show that she was on quite equal terms with the "fine company," but the author's unintentional sidelight is clear. "I met Carlyle at these different places," he says, "and sometimes Mrs. Carlyle. My recollection of the latter is, sitting in a corner busy with her embroidery, with no one speaking to her. One can easily imagine how much so clever a woman must have resented this neglect."

He remorselessly and very properly exposes the real character of "the most gorgeous Lady Blessington," who was frankly a very bad lot. She first married her step-daughter to Count D'Orsay, her own lover, and then "endeavored to undermine her faith and morals" in various ways, especially bad books and worse company. The young woman finally fled from Gore House, and did not return. She lived a most respectable life, and was well received everywhere in London and Paris.

Concerning Napoleon III. when an exile in London, we are told that "when he first arrived in London his uncle Jerome asked the Duke of Devonshire to invite his mauvais sujet of a nephew to one of his large parties at Devonshire House, 'so that he might for once be seen in decent society.'"

We are also told that before the Boulogne expedition, which ended in such ridicule, Napoleon asked the Duke to lend him five thousand pounds. The Duke refused. But the exile became Emperor in due time, and had Queen Victoria for a visitor. Of good society otherwise, however, he was never destined to see much. He was "mauvais sujet" even among monarchs.

There is a curious story about Mr. Balfour, who many years ago was proposed by the author as a member of the Political Economy Club. Mr. Balfour's first and only paper was on the theory that "Trade follows the flag," which was not pleasing to the free trade members of the club. Mr. Balfour attended no more. He still seems to entertain his old idea, though he exhibits a high degree of diffidence about expressing himself in a peremptory way.

Concerning Mr. Chamberlain there are some remarks which may perhaps be considered indiscreet. Referring to Mr. Farrer—later Lord Farrer, and a distinguished economist—the author says: "He was the permanent under-secretary of the board of trade when Mr. Chamberlain became president. He was charmed with him, but surprised to find how ignorant he was of all economic questions. At the same time he was struck by his adroitness in assimilating and reproducing arguments which he did not understand." There seems to be an element of cruelty in this, considering that Mr. Chamberlain is now the chief professor of political economy to the British Empire.

There is a curious story which illustrates the English manner. Bishop Wilberforce was coming to dine with the author in the country. He insisted on riding some fifteen miles, in company with Lord Granville, and on the way fell from his horse and broke his neck. Word was brought to the author, of the catastrophe. He says: "We sat through dinner without anyone uttering a word." No one seems to have thought of going out to the scene, to be of service, to assist Lord Granville, to even evince sorrow. They "sat through dinner" as if it were a sacrament that must not be interrupted.

There is one little anecdote which has point. The author once showed to a young lady his visiting book, in which Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Bright had written their names. The irreverent young person said that the only thing that struck her was that their initials, G. A. B., formed the word "gab," of which no one could deny them the gift!

There is also a nice little story of Lady Marion Alford, who made a virtue of unpunctuality. She was once accompanied to the train, late as usual, by a gentleman who had other engagements. He asked her footman if she was ever on time. The footman drew himself up and said: "Her Ladyship is always in time for the next train"!

He tells us that Grote was not in the end satisfied that the ballot had fulfilled his hopes. Are any hopes in politics ever fulfilled in this world of experiments and disillusions? The Grotes were originally very radical, but grew less confident as they got older. Even Mrs. Grote, who was socially orthodox, was compelled to admit that a Duke might be an "Irvingite" with impunity. Theorists often find the fences in the field too high, and are disposed to open the gates instead of taking them flying.

Mr. Gladstone of course figures, though not very largely. He once told the author that he was not personally ambitious, but only earnest about putting his principles forward. He was a man who could convince himself of much—but his sense of humor was limited. Principles are a golden shield, but there is generally a sword behind it.

M. J. G.

In Arcadia

Jerome Hart in S. F. Argonaut.

Accuracy does not exist in Arcadia. Like many words for abstract ideas, which are unknown to Polynesian tongues, the Arcadians know naught of accuracy. There are no abstract ideas in Polynesia, little accuracy in Arcadia. I often wonder how the Arcadians transact the business of life, for they seem to do it by guess. They guess at everything. They guess at the stature of trees; at the depth of wells; at the height of houses; at the bore of post-holes; at the length of tunnels; at the weight of pigs; at the milk output of cows; at the capacity of milk pails; at the speed of horses; at the distance to the next town; at how far it is a-goin' out; at how long it takes a-comin' back; at the number of tons of hay in a stack; at the number of pounds in a bale; at the number of eggs in a basket; at the number of quarts in a can; and at the number of days—well, not exactly the number of days in a week, but the number of days since something was done "about a week ago."

I could dwell at length on the lack of accuracy in Arcadia, but sometimes there shoots into Arcadia meteoric bodies from the trans-Arcadian world which can give cards and spades to the Arcadians. One day a new cook-lady was hurled from the outer world into Arcadia, by cannon-ball train. She was a fat, good-humored person; of course, being a cook, she had no scintilla of a curacy in her composition. In this, at least, she might have said: "I, too, am an Arcadian." The cook-lady appeared with no luggage, but this excited no remark. In Arcadia, cooks come and cooks go, hither and yon, with or without luggage; their coming is greeted without comment, and their going is received without remark. But as the days passed, the new cook-lady began to run short on shirts and aprons. She placidly enquired about her luggage. No one in Arcadia had heard aught concerning it. A dreamy indifference touching her luggage prevailed in Arcadia. That I was a tenderfoot in this lotus land was at once apparent to the cook-lady; she knew instinctively, intuitively, that I would take it more seriously than a born Arcadian—that I might even try to find it. So she appealed to me to unravel the loss of her luggage. After close cross-questioning I brought forth these facts: The cook-lady, before coming to Arcadia, had stopped one day in a large city in Outland; she bore with her a large telescope-bag containing her trousseau; a nameless expressman had suddenly started out of the void; to him she had confidingly entrusted her bag; he was not a delivery company; he was not a transfer company; he was not an express company; he had no brass tag on his cap; he was just a plain, simple, ordinary expressman; she told him to take the bag to the house of a lady friend of hers; she had forgotten her lady friend's name, but remembered her address; she then left the Outland city and came by train into Arcadia; she had sent word to her nameless lady friend to send her bag to the big railway station in the Outing city, to be forwarded to Arcadia. And where was her bag, please?

Will it be believed when I say that the nameless lady friend was discovered; that the expressman was dragged out of the void; that he turned out to be honest; that although he had given no receipt, he took the bag to the nameless lady friend's address; that the lady friend had moved; that nobody knew where she had gone; that the honest expressman traced her over the city, and at last located her; that she remembered the name of an old friend the cook-lady, who had forgotten her name; that she affixed to the bag, which bore no name, the name of the cook-lady; that she sent it from the big station in the big Outland city to Arcadia; that it arrived safely in Arcadia; that the cook-lady received it with the blind and placid faith of a little child.

Will all these strange things be believed? They are strictly true. They took place in Arcadia.

Once, while crossing the continent, I tried to keep my luggage with me by personally superintending its being placed in the baggage-car of the limited train from Chicago to New York. Some low-browed scoundrel of a railway official subsequently came along and ordered it out again. So, although an old and experienced traveler, I arrived in New York trying to catch a steamer with my luggage many hours behind me. Yet a cook-lady who took no heed of aught, who recked not of names or lines or regulations, got her bag safely out of many perils. And why? Because she was born to be an Arcadian.

About Toads

The London Spectator.

Why toads should have borne such a bad name for a thousand years or more it is difficult to imagine. They do much good in gardens, so much so that they are imported into some market gardens to eat the slugs. In France they are feared and detested by the country people, while the saving of the ingenuous village youth, "I'll larn you to be a toad," is proverbial. It is one of the magnificently ugly animals. But, like a bull dog, his ugliness is not repulsive, but only half-comic. His bright and steadfast eye is that of one of the dominant races. Set high in his head, as if in a dormer window, the toad's eye is not equipped for looking upwards, as are the eyes of creatures which live in terror of giant birds and eagles (the eye of the tree-living monkey, for instance, is full of fear and upward supplication); nor is it like the eyes of the fugitive races, which protrude, so that they can see behind them and mark the tactics of the pursuer. He has a heavy eyebrow, which shows that he can dispense with suppliant or fearful glances upwards, and his eyes look straight ahead, or on either side, observant and austere. Like a good boxer, he keeps his head still, which is all the easier as he has no neck to speak of; and from his head thus buried, he uses the artillery of his tongue with amazing precision. His immobile pose is part of his strategy. Even the English common toad has a skin and color "corresponding to environment" very minutely when he is sitting in a rockery or on the earth of a flower-bed. There he will wait until his game comes within his reach, like a true believer in Paradise, into whose mouth birds fly ready roasted. He is particularly fond of roast moth. When some very large and hot are lamps were set up to illuminate the suburbs of a northern town, numbers of winged creatures fell scorched by the light. The local toads soon found this out, and most of the standards were appropriated by toads, who sat expectant under them, and swallowed the insects with quiet and dignified appreciation, evidently feeling that the electric lamp came as a boon and a blessing to toads. Their eyes, besides being beautiful, like jet and goldstone, must have very quick sight. They do not miss anything that is going on, if only it is in the way of business. Should the ants be swarming on the lawn, for instance, or near a veranda or rockward, it will not be long before the nearest toad is seen sitting, apparently lost in thought, close by. The foolish young ants, winged and juicy, crawl all about him, even over him, and the toad eats them in a dreamy way, like one half asleep or musing. He will wipe an ant off his head with his fingers, almost sorrowfully, and then—it is gone. His tongue is like elastic, and he knows its range to a nicety. The "venom" of toads is really a secretion in the skin, which in all toads seems to be semi-poisonous, and in one species is toxic enough to cause death even to horses. This strange creature is common on the wet ground of the pampas. . . . This toad, known as ceratophrys ornata, has not the iscet-catching reversed tongue of the common toad, but only a kind of round disc. Probably its tongue has "degraded" because it was not wanted. A toad's tongue "works" in quite a different manner from that of all other creatures, except its cousins the frogs. Instead of being fixed at the back of its swallowing mechanism, the root of the tongue is in front, in the outer part of the lower jaw, and when not in use it lies backwards with the point of the tongue directed towards the throat, while the whole tongue, according to our idea, is upside down. . . . Every year it sheds its skin just as a snake does, only that, having feet and "hands," it takes off its own skin as if it were a jersey. The skin first splits up its back and stomach. After wriggling partly out of it, the toad brings up its hind feet to pull off the rest. Then it rolls its old jacket into a ball and swallows it. The "natterjack" toad is not very common. It has a yellow line down the back, is of a lighter and more yellowish color than the common toad, and has a most unpleasant odor.

FRUIT

As a Medicine.

Fruit has been used as a medicine for thousands of years. Every one knows its value as a laxative. The pure juice of apples acts on the kidneys and makes more urinary excretion than any other remedy in the world—but the patient must take half a pint three or four times a day. Apple juice is most curative in kidney disease. The juice of four large oranges taken before each meal and on retiring at night has more curative action on the skin than any remedy ever discovered. Orange juice clears and beautifies the complexion. Again, fruit acts on the bowels and makes them move—acts on the liver and makes more bile flow, which is the natural purgative of the body—and thus cures constipation. An Ottawa physician after years of labor has discovered a process of combining and concentrating the juices of apples, oranges, prunes and figs—and by forcing into the united juices one more atom of bitter from the orange peels, a new fruit is obtained which has all the valuable medicinal qualities of fresh ripe fruit and in a more marked degree. The new and stronger fruit is condensed into powder, made into tablets, with the addition of tonics, and sold under the name of "Fruit-a-tives" or "Fruit Liver Tablets." It has been proven in hundreds of cases that "Fruit-a-tives" are a positive cure for constipation, biliousness, headaches, kidney and liver diseases and all blood impurities. "Fruit-a-tives" are fruit, concentrated and made stronger than ordinary fruit. For sale at Druggists 50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50, or sent on receipt of price by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.

RONDEL OF THE RENCONTRE.

We met. The left I took.
Then dodged, but why repeat?
For she, with stony look,
Dodged also, indiscreet.
We sidestepped in the street;
She blushed, and dropped her book;
We met. The left I took,
Then dodged, but why repeat?

To pass, by hook or crook,
We strove with nimble feet;
My soul with laughter shook,
The book was at our feet.
We stopped. My heart she took,
We loved—but why repeat?

George H. Maitland, in Harper's Magazine.

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD ICH DIEN

"Royal Household" is in a class by itself.

Flour that gives half nourishment and double work to digest is not good flour.

Cheap and inferior flour gives the digestive organs double work and half pay—inferior flours contain indigestible waste—

—this waste must first be overcome by nature,—that means extra digestive work.

Indigestibles destroy the nutriment of flour, therefore poor flour gives more work and less nutriment to the system.

Royal Household Flour is in a class by itself—it is the only really pure flour—and it is pure because it is purified and sterilized by electricity.

—it is the most easily digested and most nourishing because it is absolutely pure.

The moment a woman puts her hands into "Royal Household" she knows it is a finer flour than she ever used before.

. . . FOR . . .

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels in Children or Adults.

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

MRS. GEORGE N. HARVEY, Roseneath, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best medicine I have ever used for Diarrhœa and all summer complaints. I always keep it in the house and praise it highly to all my friends."

FIRST-CLASS NEW HAY! FINEST FEED FOR FINEST HORSES!

"Yes, sir; that's the finest Horse in B. C., and I want the finest feed for him—nothing too good for that piece of horse flesh." "Right! What you want is to be had here every business day of the week; and our provender, like your horse, is a winner. You won't pay too much for it, either."

PRATT'S FOOD AND CARNEFAC.

BANNERMAN & HORNE

JOHNSON STREET.

WATCH OUR "CLASSIFIED ADS." GROW

PURE LIME JUICE!

Montserrat—Quarts.......................... 50 cents.
Montserrat—Pints............................ 30 cents.
Jamaica—Quarts.............................. 50 cents.
Hawaiian—Quarts............................. 25 cents.

MOWAT'S GROCERY, 77 Yates Street

Real Estate

FOR SALE

Swinerton & Oddy

102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

7 ROOMED HOUSE—All modern improvements; lot 60x120; good location on Bellott street. $3,000.

5 ROOMED COTTAGE—Hot water connections, electric light; stable; lots 60x120 each; fruit trees; nice lawn. $2,500.

3 LOTS—Stanley avenue. $100 each.

LOT—60x135, Jubilee avenue. $400.

2 WATERFRONT LOTS—Oak Bay. $800.

TWO LOTS—Connaught street, close to Gorge tram line. $200 each.

Several 8 1-3 acre pieces, 6 miles out, all good land; just the thing for fruit, and nice location.

Some CHOICE ACRE BLOCKS for sale; all good cultivated land.

10 ACRES—Lake district; 4 cleared; good soil; 4 roomed dwelling; barn and chicken houses; 80 fruit trees; 9 miles from city; horse, rig, implements, poultry and furniture included in price. $1,000.

154 ACRES—Salt Spring Island, 10 cleared, 10 slashed; 3 roomed house; good barn 50x40; new shed; poultry house; orchard of 100 trees, bearing. Only $1,300.

A large list of acreage close to city.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
In amounts of $500 and upwards, at current rates of interest.
Insure in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company.

A. W. Bridgman

Phone No. 86.
41 Government St. Established 1858

SIX EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS on Yates and Johnson, above Cook; assessed $4,450; to be sacrificed at $2,500.

PROSPECT LAKE—64 acres; extensive water front; cottage; stable; boathouse; large alder bottom—$30.00 per acre; very easy terms.

HEAD OF ARM—9 acres; extensive water frontage; some clearing; good well. $750 cash.

VIEW STREET, above Vancouver; full sized lot, deep loam; to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused.

SWAN LAKE—6 acres, all fenced, part cultivated; black loam; living stream—$1,000.

GLANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—$1,000.

KINGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—$2,200.

VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost $800, for $450 cash.

SUPERIOR STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—$4,200.

ROYAL OAK—241 acres, 15 in cultivation, 4¼ in bearing orchard; comfortable house; outbuildings; living stream; beautiful situation. Price on application.

FORT SIMPSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson's Bay Co.'s townsite—$150 inside; $175 corners.

GOVERNMENT STREET—Suite of offices; excellent position for dentist or lawyer.

FOR RENT—Thirty houses in various parts of city—

MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
FOR SALE—Old established milk business

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.

86 Broad Street

TO RENT—Furnished house of 7 rooms; modern; for 6 months or 1 year. $35 per month. au9

TO LET—8 room house, Superior street; two 7 room houses, Stanley avenue; every convenience.

FOR SALE—Good building lot, Kingston street. $500.

FOR SALE—Two acre lot on St. Charles street; cheap.

FOR SALE—4 houses, close in, a bargain, for $2,100.

FOR SALE—Two good houses, Stanley avenue, on easy terms. $2,500 each.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

Pemberton & Son

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

HOUSES TO RENT.

UPPER PART OF FORT ST.—A very desirable 6 room house. Full particulars and rent at our office.

BURDETTE AVE.—A large brick built residence, standing in nearly an acre of land.

RICHARDSON ST.—A good 6 room house, in good condition; all modern conveniences; rent on application.

OAK BAY AVE.—A capital family residence, standing in extensive well arranged grounds, all modern conveniences; and, considering its advantages, the rent is very moderate.

BELLIOTT ST.—A furnished 6 room house; all conveniences; moderate rent.

SIMCOE ST., James Bay—Furnished, a new 7 room bungalow residence; all conveniences. au9

CENTRE ROAD—Some very comfortable houses and cottages to let, at low rents.

CALL AND INSPECT our list of houses for sale on easy terms.

J. Stuart Yates

22 BASTION STREET.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Land within two minutes' walk of Gorge tramway terminus in any quantity to suit intending purchasers.

FINE FIVE ACRE BLOCKS between Gorge and Burnside roads, on easy terms. Reduction made to first purchaser of land sold under new subdivision.

TO CLOSE ESTATE—Offers will be received up to noon Saturday, July 15, 1905, for the purchase of two valuable city water front lots, with buildings. MUST BE SOLD.

FOR SALE—Good business block on Yates street returning good interest on the investment.

ALSO Section 10 Esquimalt district—CHEAP.

A. Williams & Co., Ltd

104 YATES STREET.

FARM—250 acres, 120 acres cleared and under cultivation; beautiful water front; good house and outbuildings; $15,000.

200 ACRE FARM—Excellent soil; cleared and well fenced, with first class stock; fine position; $20,000.

FOR SALE—20 acres, all cleared, good buildings and orchard; $2,700.

FOR SALE—290 acres, 50 cleared, good buildings; $7,500.

FOR SALE—155 acres, good buildings; $3,500.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

WATER LOT—$800 will buy a water lot on St. Lawrence street, James Bay.

$1,000—Two lots, $1,000 each, near Douglas street and C. P. R. hotel.

$700—Lot Humboldt street, 60x120.

GORGE ROAD—Close in piece of land equal to 3 lots, for $1,000.

$400—Lot on Toronto street, near Menzies. Can have sewer connection. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

VICTORIA WEST—$1,300—5 roomed cottage; electric light, etc., large corner lot, with orchard. Easy terms.

CHEAP BUSINESS LOT—Lot corner Government and Pembroke streets, for sale cheap, to close an estate.

FIFTH ST.—$150. 3 lots 60x135 each; no rock; nicely situated. $150 each.

$100 CASH and $25 per month will buy a good $3,000 2 storey dwelling, with basement, brick and stone foundation, and all modern improvements.

$1,700—6 roomed cottage and 4 lots (almost new). Easy terms.

$100 CASH and $15 per month will buy a six roomed house on Menzies street; bath sewer and electric light.

$650—House (6 rooms) on Superior street (car line); $50 cash, $12 per month.

CHEAP LOTS—Fairfield Estate. $100 for lots 50x120; water lots $200 each. $10 cash, $10 per month; interest 4 per cent. only; best of soil.

JAMES BAY—Full sized lots, $400 each; well located. $50 cash, $10 per month.

SIMCOE ST.—Lot 60x240, all cleared, excellent soil; only $800.

INSTALMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on the terms we offer?

FARM—Beautifully situated on Vancouver Island; ½ mile of water frontage; 30 acres under crop, which is tile drained and all fenced; 1 acre in orchard; 1 acre in garden; handsome modern dwelling; outbuildings; brooder house; $2,500 worth of livestock, implements and crop on hand; good fishing and shooting; only 3 miles from railway station. Price $15,000. Full particulars at office.

SAANICH DISTRICT—Handsome residence, new and completely furnished; and 66 acres of land on water front (1 mile of sea frontage), 22 acres cultivated, 15 cleared for pasturage, balance wooded; also 7 roomed cottage; first class stable. Full particulars at office.

STANLEY AVE.—Lots 58x105, only $400.

INVESTMENT—Two 1¼ storey houses in James Bay; well located; net revenue 10 per cent.; all modern improvements.

$500—Victoria West. Full sized lot (corner); new picket fence.

GOVERNMENT ST.—Lots near the Fountain, from $450 to $700. Easy terms.

BEACON HILL—Lots 50x150 each, facing the Park, $900 each; also 1 lot 46x150, $800; corner lot for $900.

FOUL BAY—Water lots for sale. Call for particulars. je16

ROOMS TO LET—Unfurnished rooms in Five Sisters' Block (heated), $5 per month, upwards.

$800—5 roomed cottage, and lot 50x120; stable and chicken house; a few fruit trees; insured for $700. A bargain.

FIRST ST.—$250. Two lots 50x133 each, at this price per lot, near King's road.

THIRD ST.—$300. Lot 50x133, front and back entrance.

FOURTH ST.—$350. Lot 50x133, between Bay street and King's road.

HILLSIDE FARM ESTATE—Lots $50 and upwards; also acreage in small parcels of from one to five acres; all cleared and under cultivation, at bed rock prices.
SIXTH ST.—2 lots, corner. $200 each.

WHARF TO RENT at foot of Yates street, with warehouse; rent, $50 per month. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited, 40 Government Street.

TO RENT—Offices, Government street; large front rooms on 1st floor facing Government street, all modern conveniences. Also law offices on Bastion street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je7

BUSINESS PROPERTY—$5,500 will buy a lot 65x94, very central and just off Government street, with improvements.

TO RENT—Flat of 16 rooms; centrally located; moderate rent. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2,200—6-roomed house, with attic, modern in every respect; lot 50x133.

10 ACRES—6-room cottage, barn and outbuildings; 9 miles from city.

FOR SALE—As a going concern, goodwill and furniture of a large first-class private boarding and lodging house, doing a thriving business; best of furniture; cheap. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

FIRE INSURANCE (Phoenix of London). MONEY TO LOAN.

Beaumont Boggs,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St

FOR SALE—160 acres on Cowichan river; house, and other implements. Price $1,500.

FOR SALE—50 acre farm at Somenos; 10 acres market garden, 16 acres pasture, 10 slashed; house, barn, etc. For quick sale, price $1,800.

FOR SALE—5 acre blocks of fruit land in "North Dairy," "Strawberry Vale," "Cedarvale" and "Cadboro Bay Park" subdivisions. Prices from $25 to $130 per acre.

FOR SALE—Lots on Clarence street, James Bay. Price $400.

FOR SALE—5 room house in James Bay; will be sold at a bargain for $1,100.

To Homeseekers

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
20 BASTION STREET.
I am now offering at reasonable prices, and to suit purchasers, some of the finest sites in Victoria, suitable for residential purposes; also acreage, good rich soil, ideal for fruit growing.
For further particulars apply to
JAS. A. DOUGLAS.

Grant & Conyers,

No. 2 View St., Opposite Main Entrance Driard Hotel.

SIX ROOM HOUSE—Just completed, with cement walk, basement, large hall, enamel bath; corner lot; finely situated in East End.

FINE MODERN HOUSE—Near car line, with beautiful garden of one acre, set out in fruits, etc.

SMALL COTTAGE and half acre fine garden and orchard, near car line, in East End.

SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE and two good corner lots, set out in fruit, near car line.

NEW MODERN BUNGALOW and acre of land, beautiful site, on car line.

IT WILL PAY YOU to call at our office and investigate the above, as all are being offered at a bargain.

SEVERAL FINE BUILDING SITES in half acre and one acre blocks, in good localities.

Professional Directory

ARCHITECTS

ARCHITECTS—Thos. D. Sedger, Architect, Room 21 Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C. jy11

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

REBBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1068. Consulting mechanical engineer, naval architect. Plans, specifications. Special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervision. Rooms 32-33 Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C. jy8

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

HUTCHISON BROS., Mechanical Engineers, Broughton, Victoria. Tel. 1179

EDUCATIONAL

PIANOFORTE and Theory taught, $2 for 10 lessons. Hughs, 47½ Michigan. au10

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

LAND SURVEYORS.

GORE & McGREGOR, Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors, Civil and Mining Engineers. Chancery Chambers, Bastion Square, Victoria. Tel 504A jy15

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Children's nurse, to go to England. Write full particulars to Box 123 Colonist office. au10

WANTED—Experienced superior nurse for infant, 3 months, and child of 3 years (Seattle); age about 27. References essential. Wages $30 per month. 60 Rae street. au9

WANTED—Willing, strong girl as mother's help (city); knowledge of plain cooking, etc. Apply 60 Rae street. au3

WANTED—Young girl, 18 to 20, as housemaid; kind, considerate home. Apply 60 Rae street. au3

WANTED—Immediately, lady help; house work and care of children; cooking not necessary (country). 60 Rae street. au9

WANTED—A thoroughly qualified resident governess to teach young children. Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mountjoy, Victoria.

WANTED—A ward maid. Apply to the Matron at the Jubilee Hospital. jy25

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half cent per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper or companion to elderly lady or invalid, out of city preferred. Apply Box 125 Colonist. au11

WANTED—Position by French governess; English studies, French and drawing included; Protestant. First class references. Apply to the Secretary Y. W. C. A., Vancouver. je2

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—Energetic young men to travel in British Columbia for Seattle jobbing house. Salary, $20 week and expenses. Permanent. Address, with stamped envelope for reply, Superintendent's Office, 405 Arcade, Seattle, Wash. au10

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. ap25

LEARN TELEGRAPHY and R. R. Accounting. $50 to $500 a month salary assured our graduates under bond. Our six schools the largest in America and endorsed by all railroads. Write for catalogue. Morse School of Telegraphy, Cincinnati, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., La Crosse, Wis., Texarkana, Tex., San Francisco, Cal. au1

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half cent per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

WANTED—Man and wife want positions as gardener or groom; wife as indoor servant. Box 118 this office. au6

WANTED—Position as caretaker or watchman aboard or on shore, by an ex-mariner; good references. Apply Mr. Turner, 54 Fort street. au9

WANTED—Situation to help in store of any kind, or caretaker or watchman, or place of trust. "T. W.," 50 Dallas road. au10

WANTED—Coachman seeks position; a trained servant; competent to take charge of gentleman's place and stable; married, no children; wife good cook; excellent reference. "Coachman," Mrs. Turner's Employment Agency, 54 Fort street. au13

BOARDING HOUSES

FURNISHED ROOMS—First class table; well recommended; fine brick house and grounds; piano, phone, croquet lawn. 227 Johnson, corner Vancouver. Phone A370. jy21

REVERE HOUSE—Home comforts; use of telephone and piano. Table most highly recommended. 109 Pandora avenue. my14

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND

FOR SALE—Automobile, Thomas Tonneau, seat four, in good running order. Price $600. W. Fenton, 602 Grove street, Vancouver. je20

FOR SALE—National cash register; also 1 pair quiet steers, suitable for work. Inquire Porter & Sons, Government street. je27

TO RENT—STORES

SMALL STORE—Suitable for office, on Fort street, near Government street. Apply 41 Fort street. au5

TO RENT—Two stores, Todd block, Douglas street; fine location, opposite city hall. Apply J. H. Todd & Sons. au5

LOST

REWARD—Stolen at St. Clair's bath, on Saturday noon, one silver dollar; on Tuesday noon, a watch and chain, both the property of Captain Griffin. Please return watch to 120 Bay street and receive substantial reward. No questions asked. au10

LOST—Finder of pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses please telephone 528 or 1097. au9

LOST—On Burnside road, Thursday afternoon, heavy buggy rug. Finder rewarded by leaving at Mrs. Meldram's, Topaz avenue. au5

LOST—A white parrot. $5 reward. Anybody harboring will be prosecuted. Apply G. Winter, Fairfield road. jy25

FOUND

FOUND—Bicycle, Columbia make. Owner can have same by calling at The Colonist office, proving property and paying for this ad. au10

FOUND—A liver and white pointer. Apply B. H. T. Drake, Law Courts. au11

FOUND—Three cows on Saturday night, one with halter. Owner kindly call at Mrs. Rudd's, 4 Rock Bay avenue. au8

FOUND—Three year old bay colt. J. Renouf's grocery store. au10

FOUND—A lady's white belt on Rockland avenue. Apply at this office. jy29

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Ten tons of good oat hay. H. O. Case, Strawberry Vale. au6

REV. M. HARDEE—Clairvoyant, clairaudiant and inspirational spiritual medium; massage treatment; readings daily. Spiritual services Wednesday and Friday evenings. Hours from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. 122 Fort street. au5

WHY NOT double your income. We can invest your money at 6 per cent. on first mortgage on first class city property. The savings bank only pays you 3 per cent. Why not see what we can do for you? We attend to all the details, collect your interest and make prompt settlements. We can give you numerous references. Heisterman & Co. Established 1864. jy30

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY — 60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 2 p. m. J. Devereux.

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET—Large front room, neatly furnished. 170 Johnson street. Phone B906. au6

TO LET—Comfortable housekeeping rooms. 111 Blanchard street. au11

TO RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms with bath and electric light; also housekeeping rooms en suite, at Elsmere House, Pandora avenue. Apply 97 Quadra street, phone B920. au10

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—Electric light, bath, and breakfast if desired. Private house. 144 Michigan. au3

TO LET—Furnished rooms. Apply 43½ View street. jy18

BEACON HILL—To rent, nice sunny bedroom; breakfast if desired; terms moderate. Box 309, Colonist Office.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES

TO LET—Unfurnished cottage, $7 per month. A. Williams, 104 Yates. au6

FOR RENT—Furnished house, including piano, modern conveniences; central. Rent $18. Apply 126 Vancouver. au8

TO LET—10 Kane street, a large house, cheap. au3

TO LET—Furnished bungalow, near Canteen, Esquimalt. jy28

TO RENT—10 furnished houses, from 6 to 10 rooms; unfurnished from 4 to 8 rooms; stores and restaurant. Apply E. A. Harris & Co., 35 Fort street. je22

TO LET—Very desirable six room cottage, Fernwood road, near Yates; all conveniences; immediate possession. Heisterman & Co. je2

TO LET—Seven roomed house, near Park; bath, hot and cold water, sewer connection. Apply R. W. R. Armstrong, 32 Rae street. Phone A959. my10

WANTED—LODGINGS

WANTED—A young Church of England rector (suffering from nervous exhaustion) wishes room and board in a highly recommended family in Victoria, where he can receive consideration and attention. Address "J. A. McC.," Box 124 Colonist. au11

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—English field spaniel dog. 14 months old, partly broke; good retriever on land or water. Apply Murr-- 125 Johnson street. au10

FOR SALE—Pure bred Pekin ducks and White Leghorn roosters, $1 each. B. H. Kirkpatrick, Cordova Bay, B. C. au10

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Irish setter puppies, 7 months old. S. Creech, 187 Upper Pandora. au10

FOR SALE—Pedigree Irish water spaniel puppies for sale. Geo. F. Dunn, Saanich road. au9

FOR SALE—Span cream-colored ponies, ages 3 and 4 years; broken so lady can drive. Apply at Hogan's Livery Stables, Duncans, B. C. au8

FOR SALE—One milk Durham bull, 2½ years old; 4 cows soon to calf; 6 heifers with calves at foot. Prices moderate. Apply John S. Young, West Saanich road. my27

FOR SALE—Fresh cow. H. McCullough's, Strawberry Vale. jy16

FOR SALE—Breeding stock for sale; 14 Shearling Shrop rams, bred by Hon. Sidney Fisher; also ewes and lambs, Berkshires pigs, 2 Shorthorn bulls. G. H. Hadwen, Duncans. jy16

FOR SALE—Young cow, just calved. For terms, etc., apply to Mrs. Jacques, Canteen road, Esquimalt. au6

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TEN ACRE ORCHARD

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Many people would go into fruit growing without hesitation were it not for the heavy cost of planting the orchard and keeping it in condition until it is old enough to bear. In order that those not acquainted with the business may have an idea of the initial cost, a careful estimate has been made of the amount of cash needed to bring an orchard up to a paying basis and also of the kinds and quantities of trees that might be planted in order to give a rotation of the best paying fruits.

A ten-acre plot is a very suitable size to begin with unless one has a large amount of capital to expend. Of this, say four acres, might be planted the first year with trees 18 feet apart each way and with four rows of strawberries between each row of trees. This will mean that these acres out of the four will be planted to strawberries at first, but as the trees grow they will require a continually increasing proportion of the land until the strawberries are altogether crowded out.

Let us suppose then that a ten-acre plot of cleared land has been purchased at from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. The first care will be to see that it is well drained unless there is a natural drainage, which is not very often the case. The cost of this will vary according to the land and the facilities for an outlet; often it almost equals the cost of the land. The fact that high lands are always chosen for fruit makes the draining question easier than it would otherwise be.

The first plowing should be done as deeply as possible so that everything will be covered. This will cost about $4 an acre, but after the first ploughing the slight horse that would be kept for delivering the fruit at the shipping centre could do all the cultivating and ploughing a little at a time. If the plot is purchased in October this may be done and the land ready for planting early in the new year. Much will depend upon the weather as to when the planting should be done. But as a general rule one might say: "Plant as early as possible." Any time before April will do, but may prefer planting in the fall.

Another general rule should be: "Never plant less than fifty trees of any one variety." This is for the sake of economy in packing. Allow the older hands to do the experimenting and plant varieties that have been thoroughly tested both for bearing and marketing, the latter being most important.

Beginning with the plum, then buy fifty each, other one or two year trees, of peach, plum, Columbia plum, Pond's seedling, French prune and Grand Duke. The last named is surer if a little nitrate of soda is used in the spring before the blossoming season. These will plant nearly two acres.

As the sour cooking cherries have the readier sale, plant fifty each of Olivet and Morello, both good cookers and easily marketed.

Of pears the Bartlett is not always as successful here as to the south, although there is generally a ready market for this variety. In preference choose fifty of Louise Bonne. These will need fertilizing but will be more satisfactory than any.

There are a good many apples to choose from but one cannot be wrong in planting fifty each of Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy and Alexander. Trees of the last named should head not less than three feet from the ground as the limbs tend to bend downwards. The Wealthy grows well on a heavy clay, while the Alexander needs a light soil.

These five hundred and fifty trees at one hundred and thirty-five to an acre, will plant about four acres and will cost about twenty dollars a hundred if two year trees. If possible they should be purchased near home as in that case they would be already acclimatized. Imported trees often fail.

Twenty-one thousand strawberry plants will be required to plant four rows between these trees and they will probably cost about $150, or rather more than that amount. They may be planted any time before the end of April and must be carefully cultivated the runners cut off, and the first year's blossoms picked. If allowed to bear the first year they will not fill the boxes as well afterwards, and the first year's fruit is not worth much.

Soon after planting, the trees should be fertilized with artificial fertilizer five or six hundred pounds to the acre at a cost of about $2 per hundredweight. This fertilizing must be repeated every fall in order to get the best results. Some people prefer to fertilize in the spring, as they imagine that the winter rains wash away the best part of the nitrates, but it has been proven beyond a doubt that this is not the case. Fall fertilizing allows the fertilizer time to do its work before growing begins in the spring.

The six acres not planted to trees the first year may be sown with a mixture of wheat and vetches in order to provide feed for the horse. Often from three to four tons to the acre of this mixture may be cut, and if desirable clover seeds may be sown for a permanent pasture.

Should it be necessary to get some return the first year, potatoes will bring a heavy crop and find a ready market at about a cent a pound. On rich land it would be well to add to the above a pretty large patch of raspberries and loganberries, both of which would bear the second year.

There would be some outlay besides the above for implements, horse, wagon and small sundries. These will, however, last for years and are not very expensive. Now and then it is necessary to spray the trees and later on a packing shed would be required.

No return should be expected from the plums, pears, cherries and apples for about four years, or three at the most, but the strawberries will be in full bearing the year after planting; or if planted in April, fourteen months from the time of planting. The profit from this fruit should be sufficient to pay one's way until the other trees are in bearing, and as one can raise his own young plants it would be wise to increase the strawberry area every year.

These estimates summarized, then, give the following:

Ten acres land	$ 750 00
Draining	500 00
Ploughing	40 00
550 trees at $20	110 00
21,000 strawberry plants	150 00
20 cwt. fertilizer at $2	40 00
20 cwt. fertilizer, second year.	40 00
Horse, wagon and implements	250 00
Sundries	100 00
Total	$1,080 00

The net return from this outlay should on the second summer after planting, be not less than $600 from the strawberries alone, or a gross return from that source of about $1,500. This will go on increasing each year as more of the land is planted to berries, until the whole ten acres being under fruit-crop there should be a comfortable living to be made and an opportunity to save money or to continually increase the size of the orchard.

Many people with much less capital than the above have gone into the business making it a success from the first. The land may be bought on easy terms and second hand implements used instead of new ones, but if one can afford it new implements are the cheaper.

Very often lands are ready drained but the purchase price is correspondingly high. A saving may be made by going back a long way from a market, but that is no real saving in the end, because fruit will not keep long and every day lost in getting it to market means a distinct loss to the producer outside of the increased freight rates.

It will be seen that in planting a mixed orchard one does not need to wait seven or eight years before getting a return, as some people state, but that a wisely laid out plot will begin to pay from the second year with a gradual increase corresponding largely to the amount of thought and energy invested.

Canadian Money in the South

The Insurance and Finance Chronicle of Montreal prints the following attack on the recent tropical investments of Canadian capital: "As there has also been a considerable investment of Canadian money lately in the other Southern enterprises, it will not be out of place to recapitulate and set before investors some of the considerations they should bear in mind when such offerings are made to them.

"Perhaps the main attraction these ventures have for our people lies in the rate of return they yield. At the same time, it is remembered, that the men who originated them and who now control them have been eminently successful in what they put their hands to in the Dominion. The rapid development and the increase in the dividend rate of one or two of the companies first formed have fired speculative interest. The profits made in San Paulo undoubtedly exerted a powerful influence on the investment in the later Mexican and Rio Janeiro schemes. It is no wonder people get excited when they see a common stock which was given away for nothing at the time selling, two or three years later, at 200 and paying large dividends; no wonder they are eager to pay their money for something new when it is artfully insinuated that it will turn out exactly in the same way. It is a curious fact that these far away schemes, for people who know little or nothing about them, have a glamor which sober home enterprises can never attain. This has been so in all ages, even before Law's famous Mississippi Bubble. True, statistics of earnings are regularly given out and balance sheets are published, but, in regard to any corporation, statistics of earnings and balance sheets do not tell the whole story. To know how things are going it is nearly always necessary to read between the lines—a difficult thing to do when the operations are carried on many hundred miles away. Right at the beginning there is the question of the capitalization. How many investors in Canada know the basis on which that has been worked out? For example, suppose one group of capitalists, in organizing the first of their foreign ventures, decide to keep the capitalization down as low as possible. All the bonds issued represent money actually paid for property and rights, taken in at sensible valuations; the common stock represents a bonus to themselves, and has at the beginning no actual concrete value.

"Operatioins are commenced and the property developed; in short order, the common stock, or the equity lying between the face amount of the bonds and the real value of the property, begins to increase in value, and after a while gets to be worth over par. Encouraged by these results, the promoters decide to organize another company. This time they have something to guide them. They capitalize on a wider basis. That is to say, they incorporate as part of the property they sell to investors some of the profits to be earned in the future. Relatively to the real present value of the property, the capitalization of the second concern is much greater than was the first. If it were a case of properties at home in the Dominion this matter could be checked up by investors with some degree of satisfaction; but away off, in foreign states, the conditions are altogether unfamiliar; scarcely any one here knows what should be paid for concessions and privileges, or what is a fair price to pay for existing properties bought. All this has to be left to the men in control. There is no satisfactory way of checking them. The developments in connection with the Equitable matter in New York have shown that big financiers, even those standing highest, need to be checked and supervised, otherwise their passion for acquiring wealth may lead them to dishonorable actions. We do not say that the Canadian big men who have control of the foreign ventures here referred to have done as outlined in the above suppositious case. All we say is that if they did do so, most Canadians would be ignorant of the fact.

Interest Return Should Be High.

"Another point is this: In Mexico and the South American countries the usual rate of interest is much higher than it is in the Dominion. When people put their money at risk, they expect to get at least 9 or 10 per cent. per annum for it. This means that the risk attending investment in those countries is from 50 to 100 per cent. greater than it is in Canada. This is something our investors should bear in mind. There seems to be no good reason why they should not, if they put their money into Mexican or Brazilian ventures, get just as high a rate of return as the Mexican or Brazilian investor gets. Indeed, they should get a higher rate, for they are not so well informed as to what is doing. As a matter of fact, they are not getting much more for these foreign investments than they are from home investments. There is not very much difference between the yield from the two classes of investments. For this they have themselves to blame. If they refused to buy foreign securities of this class unless at a rate to give a yield of 9 or 10 per cent, there is every probability that the prices would be reduced."

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We do not recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as an experiment, for it has long since passed the experimental stage as a cure for itching skin diseases. It has positively proven its power to relieve and cure in thousands of severe cases, and if you could read the sincere letters of recommendation which come to these offices, you could not help but consider this the most successful treatment for diseases of the skin that was ever discovered.

It exercises to a remarkable degree that soothing, healing, antiseptic influence which alone is successful in making a thorough cure of eczema and other itching skin diseases.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DISRAELI AND BISMARCK.

A Page of Secret History.

A fascinating article appears in the Nineteenth Century for July, describing conversations with the late Lord Rowton, the famous secretary of Lord Beaconsfield. The most interesting passages of this article are those dealing with the Berlin Congress. The day Lord Beaconsfield arrived at Berlin he had an interview with Prince Bismarck at the Radziwill Palace. While the interview was in progress, Montague Corry (as Lord Rowton then was) strolled about under the trees:

"While I was walking there, what was my surprise to hear my own name called out, 'My dear Monty!' I turned in astonishment, and beheld Count Schouvaloff, who was then, as you know, Russian ambassador in London. We were old and intimate friends in London, where we saw a great deal of each other. 'My dear fellow,' said he, 'what in the world are you doing here?' I replied, 'I am waiting for Lord Beaconsfield, who is now closeted with Prince Bismarck.' His face fell. Obviously he had come upon the same errand, and Lord Beaconsfield had forestalled him. That was the first move, and I have no doubt at all that already at the first interview Bismarck had taken the measure of his man in Lord Beaconsfield, and I traced from that a great deal of what subsequently occurred."

It has often been said that Disraeli was playing a bluffing game at the Congress, but his private secretary describes him as "absolutely serious all through."

At a vital stage in the Congress the English representatives put forward four points, which were described as an ultimatum, for the acceptance of Russia. The Russians said they must refer them to their emperor, and the sittings of the Congress were adjourned for three or four days to allow the Czar to be communicated with by special messenger:

On the morning after that decision Lord Beaconsfield came into my room. He said: "I have been thinking over this matter very seriously most of the night, and I have quite made up my mind what to do. It seems to me impossible for Russia to concede these points, and, if they refuse, I have sketched out my plan. We will return to England at once. My desire is, if possible, to get to London upon Sunday night, and to have a good night's rest. On Monday morning I shall go down to Osborne — or Windsor—and after lunch I propose to lay my report before her majesty. A declaration of war with Russia will follow. Kindly make the necessary arrangements for our journey."

The faithful secretary found it was impossible to carry out this plan by reliance on the ordinary facilities. To get to London by the Sunday night it would be necessary to take a special train from Cologne. Without any hesitation he telegraphed to the stationmaster at Cologne, ordering him to have a special train for Lord Beaconsfield and himself, at such-and-such a time on the specified day. "That telegram was the turning point of the whole affair."

After an interval of several days the Congress resumed:

The Congress met again for a final decision on this matter at the appointed time. While the meeting was going on I waited outside as usual. After a sitting of a couple of hours the door opened, and I noticed particularly that the Russians came out first, Schouvaloff at their head. Lord Beaconsfield, as was his custom, came out last of all, and, when he was going away, he took my arm, and said: "My dear Corry, I have seen what I never expected to see. Russia has given way on all four points." We subsequently discovered, of course, that my telegram to the stationmaster at Cologne had been promptly transmitted to Prince Bismarck. He thereupon saw that Lord Beaconsfield was in earnest. He knew, and this we did not discover until a good deal later, that, as a matter of fact, the Russians had received orders from the Czar practically to submit to anything rather than go to war with England. He knew that, but we did not.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

The Ready Revolver Often the Producing Cause.

Sacramento Bee.

Most crimes of violence in this country are due to carrying concealed weapons, particularly pistols, by the very persons who are least fit to be trusted with them. Such men, quick to anger, habitually intemperate, and of little self-control, are disposed when provoked to whip out a revolver and fire a murderous shot. Every bad man, as a rule, has a pistol in his pocket, or where he can get it conveniently, should he wish to use it.

It does little good, however, to deplore this vicious practice, which benefits nobody, puts many a man in the graveyard and a few in the penitentiary. The persons inclined to carry arms are not much affected by appeals to common sense in behalf of peaceable and lawful ways of settling difficulties. As a rule they are as shallow-pated, as prone to anger, and are scarcely to be accounted reasonable beings.

The one thing to put a stop to the evil is to make and enforce stringent laws against carrying concealed weapons. Every man has a constitutional right to bear arms, but not to hide them in his pockets or under his clothing. Fines are not sufficient to accomplish the desired result. The penalty should be imprisonment.

There is scarcely a large town or city which has not a law against carrying concealed weapons, but such local ordinances are rarely enforced as they should be. Ordinarily no arrest is made for the offence. But if a person taken into custody for some other reason is searched and found to have a pistol or deadly knife it is temporarily taken from him and the charge of carrying it is added to the initial offence. When the man accused is discharged, either after conviction or acquittal, he is commonly allowed to recover his weapon. But the law should require confiscation in all cases where the offence of carrying a weapon concealed is established. And the police, sheriffs and constables should make it their business to look closely for concealment of weapons, not merely among criminals and tramps, but also among men of lawful occupations. There should be no exceptions. And no permit to carry a hidden weapon should be granted to anybody save upon oath that his life is in jeopardy, specifying the reason and naming the person from whom violence is feared, and also filing a bond, with two sureties, to keep the peace.

THE BATTLE OF THE SEA OF JAPAN.

(After Trafalgar.)

Led by her valiant son,
Japan has fought and won,
And crushed her Tartar foe.
With Nelson's fame around
Let Togo's name abound
For duty nobly done.
In battle's grand array they fought,
Reduced their enemy to nought,
For country, home, and beauty.
"Our Empire's fate," the signal ran,
"Depends this day that every man
Will do his utmost duty."

But still we spare a thought,
Vict'ry so dearly bought
Must show a side obverse.
Alas! we might have been
Spared all this awful scene
If reason held for naught.
All honor to the men who fell,
The chief who led them there as well,
For country, home, and beauty.
But no inspiring signal ran,
Although we doubt not every man
Had nobly done his duty.

—Rowland C. Stephens.

The New Balance of Power

By Paul Deschanel

You are good enough to ask my opinion upon "the diplomatic consequences of the Russo-Japanese war." You do not expect from me, I think, an essay in political guesswork or hypothetical views upon the arrangements that will follow the war. These will vary with the parts played by the Powers. Here is not a question merely of the struggle between the white and the yellow races; it is not a question merely of the fate of Korea and Manchuria, of the control of China and the Pacific.

Causes and Consequences.

In order to study the consequences of the war, it is first of all indispensable to recall its causes. When Russia, France and Germany intervened in 1895 between China and Japan, the principle of their intervention was "the integrity of China." We knew how that principle was observed. The coup of Germany at Kiao-chau (November, 1897) was soon followed by the invasion of Port Arthur by the Russians. Europe had only driven the Russians from their spoils to install herself in her place.

In 1898 Russia occupied Manchuria and Port Arthur without firing a shot; she realized her dream from the days of Peter the Great—an ice-free port on the shores of the Pacific, the port which the Congress of Berlin had denied her in the Near East, which the jealousy of England had denied her in the Indian Ocean. By means of her railways she was assured of a large share of the profitable commerce of China. On the other hand, if Russia needs an outlet in the Pacific, Japan requires territory for emigration and colonization. Formosa, with its restricted fertile area, cannot suffice; the commercial interests of Japan are linked by their very nature with those of Korea.

Japan could not renounce the leading role in that peninsula; she wished at least to be assured that no other power would be established there. Korea, besides, bulked much less largely in the eyes of the Russians since they had rounded it, in installing themselves at Port Arthur. The most influential politicians of Tokio ultimately let it be known that their country would not take up arms for Manchuria, but everyone knew—everyone said—that Japan would never compromise on the question of Korea, and that the slightest interference of Russia in that peninsula would be the signal for a rupture. What was required, then, was to aim at an agreement which secured to Japan unfettered commercial expansion.

France's Missed Opportunity

It fell to France to advocate this solution. A striking opportunity presented itself. In November, 1901, the Marquis Ito came to Paris. The Japanese statesman dreaded a war, even a victorious war, which would arrest the economic impetus of his country. He had always shown himself an advocate of an understanding between France and Russia.

France was admirably situated for addressing at once St. Petersburg and Tokio. We had helped Russia in 1895. She had been called away too long, leaving a free field for her rivals in Europe and the Near East, and losing the chance of settling there questions vital for her own future. It was essential for us to see that Japan expanded in the north of China and not elsewhere. We could try at least to maintain peace by bringing home to the Russians that, ready as we were to aid them in economic enterprise, we could never lend a hand in any dangerous policy.

From Paris the Marquis Ito betook himself to St. Petersburg, and having equally failed there to find any support, he left for London, where some days later, on January 30, 1902, he signed the treaty of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. That is the history of the past with its sins of commission. Let us try at least to benefit from the lesson.

Germany will support Russia, and that for three reasons. The first is that she has an interest in maintaining Russia in the Far East in order to have all the voice in the Near East; the second is that she sees a means of causing a breach between us and England in forcing her to choose between the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the "entente cordiale"; the third is that thus she will drive France into collaborating with her to help our allies.

Germany's Double Policy.

Ever since the conclusion of the Franco-Russian alliance, Germany has pursued alternately two different policies; while trying to draw closer to England, and to divorce Paris and London, she has set herself to unite against England the three Continental Powers. The former of those two policies have miscarried (at the end of 1900 in China and at the beginning of 1901, and in the Venezuelar affair), she devoted herself to the second (the inauguration of the Kiel canal, the treaty of Shimonoseki, the Chinese expedition under the leadership of Field Marshal Waldersee). In intervening in the same sense that we do, she will try to restore the triple entente of 1895.

It is to Germany's interest that Russia should be kept occupied in Asia, and she has brought this about. Russia in the Far East means Germany mistress in the Near East and arbiter of Europe; and Germany, which at Kiao-chau is only twelve hours at sea from the Japanese arsenal of Sasebo, must long to keep Russia as a buffer.

Germany, desiring at once her friendship and her exile, must support Russia. The British Foreign Office, in the Japanese alliance, wished to keep the Russians in check, but far from driving them to war, tried to hold them back, to the point even of arousing the complaints of the Japanese press, which saw in the alliance rather an obstacle than a helping action against Russia. After the opening hostilities, a Vancouver newspaper expressed its fears:

"If Japan," it said, "is victorious, will that be a good thing for British Columbia, which has already so many subjects of the Mikado; and what will happen if victorious Japan makes pretensions to pre-eminence in the southern archipelago commanding Australia? Certain consequences may arise which have not been anticipated by the authors of the treaty."

The English in India, who at first had seen in Japan nothing but a valuable ally engaged in holding Russia's attention while they did their business in Thibet, Afghanistan, and Persia, are beginning to reflect, and Lord Curzon is driven to take severe measures against the influence exercised by the Japanese upon the Hindus. It is realized, even in India, that there is room in Asia for Russia and for England, as has been said by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, and written by M. Witte.

On the other hand, Germany aspires to be mistress of the sea, and England cannot suffer that loss without herself being lost. The naval programme of Germany, as has been repeatedly stated officially in the Reichstag, is openly directed against England. The European foe that England has to fear is not at St. Petersburg.

(To be continued.)

Religious Life of the Negro

Mr. Booker T. Washington makes the criticism that practically all writers on the subject have discussed the religious life of the negro as though it were something fixed and unchanging. "They have not sufficiently emphasized the fact that the negro people, in respect to their religious life, have been, almost since they landed in America, in a process of change and growth." The negro came to America with the pagan ideas of his African ancestors; under slavery he acquired a number of Christian ideas; and at the present time "he is slowly learning what those ideas mean in practical life." As indicating the distance the negro has already traveled in his religious conceptions, Mr. Washington writes (in The North American Review, July) as follows:

"In the religion of the native African there was, generally speaking, no place of future reward or punishment, no heaven and no hell, as we are accustomed to conceive them. For this reason the negro had little sense of sin. He was not tortured by doubts and fears, which are so common and, we sometimes feel, so necessary a part of the religious experiences of Christians. The evils he knew were present and physical.

"During the period of servitude in the New World, the negro race did not wholly forget the traditions and habits of thought that it brought from Africa. But it added to its ancestral stock certain new ideas.

"Slavery, with all its disadvantages, gave the negro race, by way of recompense, one great consolation, namely, the Christian religion and the hope and belief in a future life. . . . This hope and this aspiration, which are the theme of many of the old negro hymns, found expression in the one institution that slavery permitted to the negro people—the negro church. It was natural and inevitable that the negro church coming into existence as it did under slavery, should permit the religious life of the negro to express itself in ways almost wholly detached from morality. There was little in slavery to encourage the sense of personal responsibility."

It has been said, continues Mr. Washington, that the negro church is too emotional. He points out that another disability is that it lacks a sufficiently definite connection with the moral and social life of the negro people. On this point he writes:

"Could this connection be effected in a large degree, it would give to the movement for the upbuilding of the race the force and inspiration of a religious motive. It would give to the negro religion more of that missionary spirit, the spirit of service, that it needs to purge it of some of the worst elements that still cling to it.

"The struggle to attain a higher level of living, to get land, to build a home, to give their children an education, just because it demands more earnestness and steadfastness of purpose, gives a steadiness and a moral significance to the religious life, which is the thing the negro people need at present.

"A large element of the negro church must be recalled from its apocalyptic vision back to the earth; the members of the negro race must be taught that mere religious emotion that is guided by no definite idea and is devoted to no purpose is vain."

A rich man died the other day. He died in the very midsummer of life, and he left his family $1,000,000. The doctor's certificate showed that death resulted from typhoid fever. The doctor himself said to a friend: "That man was a suicide. He had a splendid constitution. I could have pulled him through if his stomach had been sound. But he ruined his stomach by hasty meals, snatched in intervals of business and by neglect of symptoms which have been warning him a year past, that his stomach was failing in its duties."

The symptoms of a disordered stomach are, among others, variable appetite, sour risings, heartburn, undue fullness after eating, dull headache, dingy complexion, discolored eye, fluctuations in physical strength, nervousness, sleeplessness, despondency. No person will have all these symptoms at once.

The restoration of the stomach to sound health, begins with the first dose of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The cure progresses until the functions of the stomach are in healthy operation. Then the nerves are quiet and strong, the appetite healthful, the sleep restful, the eye bright, the complexion clear.

"Please accept my thanks for the benefit which my child received from your medicine," writes Mrs. W. A. Morgan, of Silica, Mo. "He had been troubled for nearly a year with liver complaint, indigestion and constipation. I gave him your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' and they did him great good. I gave him the 'Discovery' about eight months, and several vials of the 'Pellets.' He seems to be perfectly well now."

If you want a cure accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These ORIGINAL Little Liver Pills, first put up by old Dr. R. V. Pierce over 40 years ago, have been much imitated but never equaled. They're made of purely vegetable, concentrated and refined medicinal principles, extracted from native American roots and plants. They speedily relieve and cure foul, torpid and deranged Stomachs, Livers and Bowels and their attendant distressful ailments. One or two a laxative, three or four a cathartic.

MINE IS BONDED.

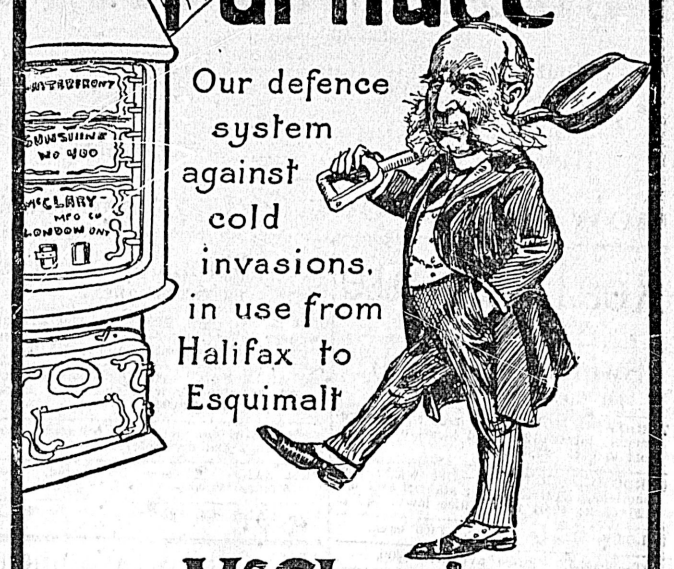
Camp Will Open at Pitt Lake to Develop Golden Ears.

The Golden Ears mine at Pitt Lake has been bonded for a term of twelve months to Messrs. Goldsworthy, Morrow and Martin, of Vancouver, says the Columbian. The three gentlemen who are interested in this latest venture in the Pitt Lake district were all connected with the driving of the Vancouver Power Company's tunnel between Lakes Coquitlam and Beautiful and since the completion of that work they have been making thorough investigations in the locality of the Golden Ears. On Friday a final trip was made to the mine and on Saturday and yesterday the deal was completed between themselves and Mr. H. A. Eastman of this city, by which the latter gentleman bonded over to the Vancouver trio the mine in which he has the controlling interest.

Mr. Goldsworthy and his partners will open their camp at Pitt Lake at once. Recently Gilley Bros.' tug, the Flyer, took the outfit of supplies to the scene of operations. On Monday the party was busy buying supplies in this city, the implements being procured at Messrs. Trapp and company's and the provisions from George Adams' grocery and supply store.

As soon as the camp can be got into shape, operations on the mine will commence. It is understood that it is the intention of the new owners to take ore to the Crofton smelter for treatment. About twelve men will be employed for opening operations, and it is altogether likely that a larger force will be put on as the work increases. The latest owners of the Golden Ears are confident that the mine is a good one and with proper development will turn out a valuable property.

Sunshine Furnace



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CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

TENDERS, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned, until Monday, the 18th day of September next, at 4 p. m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. Debentures amounting to $100,000.00, issued under authority of the "Sewers Loan Guarantee By-law, 1905," numbered 456, dated the 1st August, 1905, and maturing 1st August, 1955.

2. Debentures amounting to $11,000.00, issued under authority of the "Electric Lighting Loan By-law, 1905," No. 457, dated the 1st August, 1905, and maturing the 1st August, 1915.

Both sets of Debentures are secured upon the credit of the Municipality as a whole: their denominations are No. 1, $1,000.00 each; No. 2, $500.00 each, and they bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, the principal and interest being payable at the office of the Bank of British North America, either in Victoria, B. C., Montreal, London, England, or New York, U. S. A.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay. In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay to the Corporation the interest on the said Debentures for the period between the 1st August, 1905, and the date of the receipt of the purchase money by the City Treasurer.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

W. J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., August 4, 1905. au5

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SS. VENTURA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Aug. 31.

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